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Volume II of a study designed by a management consultant firm to develop and implement a system for the inventorying of existing physical facilities and for forecasting future physical plant needs for institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The report includes instructional space utilization, projected facilities requirements, interinstitutional coordination and cooperation, appendices concerned with the data processing system employed, and an instructional manual for the processing of the original data. (FPO)

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KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITY NEEDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Volume II

December 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Commonwealth of Kentucky
COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
319 Ann Street
Frankfort
40601

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES NEEDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

We are pleased to share with you this two-volume study report entitled Higher Education Facilities Needs in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This study has been a cooperative effort of the Kentucky Commission on Higher Education through an agreement with the Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education. Financial support was provided by a Federal grant under provisions of Title I, Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P. L. 88-204) supplemented by the Council on Public Higher Education.

Professional direction of the study was provided under a personal service contract with the management consultant firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Chicago. Mr. Miles Stejskal, a partner in the firm, designed and directed the study and with his staff carefully correlated the data with the latest forms, terms and definitions of the U. S. Office of Education.

Dr. William A. Webb, Associate Director for Research, and William R. Scruggs, Assistant to the Director, Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education, were the staff representatives of the Council who spent many hours working patiently with the voluminous data generated by the study and working closely with the institutional contact personnel. Their perseverance coupled with generally excellent cooperation of the colleges and universities were certainly major factors in the ultimate completion of the project.

Though this study experienced several unanticipated and inadvertent delays, it surely could not have been completed or possibly even attempted without the very able and unselfish cooperation and competent services of Dr. Charles Lockyer, Director of Data Processing, Department of Finance, Commonwealth of Kentucky. He, his commissioners, and his staff were most essential to the success of the project.

A word of caution seems to be very much in order as you read this study report. This is the first effort ever undertaken in a project of this type involving all the Kentucky accredited colleges and universities and their physical facilities. It is to be kept current by the Council staff by an annual up-dating of the data. The data in this report was compiled mostly during the Fall Term 1967. The first up-dating effort in the Fall of 1968 has already reflected several refinements and improvements in the data. Reports from similar facilities studies in other statewide projects indicate this is generally the case, especially with respect to the compilation of inventory data. Obviously, utilization data also changes from semester to semester.

The principal objective of this study has been accomplished in that each of the participating accredited institutions now has a standardized facilities inventory and other related information compiled in a Nationally established uniform reporting system. A continuation of this united effort is most essential not only for governmental reporting purposes, but also for providing this information to the institutions and their respective constituencies.

Frankly, we realize now that we were possibly overly ambitious in undertaking a project of this nature with such a comprehensive scope all in one concerted effort. However, we believe this is a good report, especially when one considers the tremendous volume of data compiled in this first effort in a project of such great magnitude. We know it is not perfect, but we shall strive through our annual up-dating reports to realize that goal in the near future.

Finally, we are grateful for the Federal funds appropriated by Congress and the interest and cooperation of the Bureau of Higher Education, United States Office of Education.

Ted C. Gilbert
Executive Director
January 1969

LIST OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS WITH STUDY CONTACT PERSONNEL AND FULL TIME EQUATED ENROLLMENT FOR FALL TERM 1967 INDICATED

SENIOR COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES Name of Institution	Contact Person For This Study	FTE Enrollment Fall Term 1967
Asbury College	Mr. Scott H. Bierley	1,026
Bellarmine-Ursuline College	The Reverend Richard L. Friedrich	1,845
Berea College	Mr. James Bobbitt	1,469
Brescia College	Sister Mary Carda Carrico	776
Campbellsville College	Mr. David E. Gillespie	995
Catherine Spalding College	Mr. Ralze W. Dorr	1,131
Centre College of Kentucky	Mr. Edward Rall	764
Cumberland College	Mr. J. W. Williamson	1,578
Eastern Kentucky University	Mr. Neal Donaldson	7,535
Georgetown College	Mr. Hubert E. Beck	1,315
Kentucky Southern College	Dr. Warren F. Jones	612
Kentucky State College	Mr. Charles G. Douthitt	1,274
Kentucky Wesleyan College	Mr. Richard F. Birkhead	949
Morehead State University	Dr. Paul F. Davis	5,453
Murray State University	Dr. Thomas B. Hogancamp	6,524
Nazareth College of Kentucky	Mr. B. T. Leech	432
Pikeville College	Mr. Ralph T. Kilgore	927
Transylvania College	Mr. John H. McCord	898
Union College	Mr. Charles Saddler	814
University of Kentucky	Dr. John Barrows	13,364
Ashland Comm. College	" "	704
Elizabethtown Comm. College	" "	423
Ft. Knox Comm. College	" "	105
Henderson Comm. College	" "	349
Hopkinsville Comm. College	" "	266
Northern Comm. College	" "	957
Prestonsburg Comm. College	" "	347
Somerset Comm. College	" "	305
Southeast Comm. College	" "	353
Lexington Tech. Institute	" "	28
University of Louisville	Mr. C. P. Dunbar	6,295
Thomas More College	Mr. Harry L. Beck	1,330
Western Kentucky University	Dr. O. J. Wilson	8,922

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Alice Lloyd College	Mr. Ford Jacobs	295
Lees Junior College	Mr. Manuel Strong	352
Lindsey Wilson College	Miss Cyrintha Terry	522
Midway Junior College	Mr. Ted R. Morford	182
Saint Catharine College	Sister Marie Francesca Cameron	211
Southeastern Christian College	Mr. C. D. Baize	160
Sue Bennett College	Dr. Earl F. Hays	331

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITY NEEDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
Volume II

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VI - INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE UTILIZATION

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- The Public Sector
    - University of Kentucky
    - Regional State-Supported Institutions
    - University of Louisville
    - University of Kentucky Community Colleges
- The Independent Sector
    - Independent Colleges
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- Space Utilization: Commonwealth Summary

PURPOSE OF UTILIZATION ANALYSIS

This chapter summarizes the analysis of data on utilization of general classrooms, seminar rooms and class laboratories for each institution and presents data on study rooms and assembly rooms. What the analysis includes and the ways in which this information can prove useful are suggested briefly below.

- The purpose of an analysis of the utilization of rooms and student stations is to assist individual institutions in making more efficient use of their instructional facilities.
    - Analyses of utilization not only help in long-range facilities planning but also can be used to assign rooms, plan course offerings and schedule existing facilities.
- This chapter reports data for five classifications of rooms - general classrooms, seminar rooms, laboratories, study rooms and assembly rooms.
    - Utilization statistics are presented for general classrooms, seminar rooms and laboratories but not for study or assembly rooms, because such rooms are not used constantly or for specific assignments.

Definition Of Utilization

- This chapter reports on two measures of utilization - room and student station - which are defined as follows.
    - Room utilization compares the number of hours of the day a room is actually scheduled for classes versus the optimum number of hours the room is available.
        - Each institution reported its standard week, which was used to measure room utilization for that school.
        - In addition to being reported on the institution's own standard week period, room utilization is also shown on a 44-hour base to permit averaging of the data.
        - The standard 44-hour base was included in the study at the specific request of the major State universities and the Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education.

- Student station utilization is a percentage which indicates the extent to which the student stations in a room - that is, its student capacity - are actually used during the time the room is in use.

- In any evaluation of the utilization data presented in this chapter, the data must be considered in terms of realistic utilization goals.

- Since the U.S. Office of Education has not established any firm standards on utilization, the "guidelines" or "goals" used in this study have been based on the published experience of other states and the consultants' past work in over 250 educational institutions.

- Many institutions have accepted the following utilization targets as long-range goals:

- General classrooms	70%
- Laboratories for class teaching (excluding individual study laboratories and research laboratories)	50%
- Student station utilization of general classrooms	66%
- Student station utilization of laboratories	85%

Discussion Of Utilization Evaluations

- Utilization evaluations must be performed carefully since there are many significant qualitative and quantitative factors which affect the level of utilization at a given point in time and the improvement in utilization which one might reasonably expect from one institution or a group of institutions. The need for a careful approach is further underlined by the implications of utilization data for the measurement of the student capacity of existing facilities and the planning and projection of future space requirements.

- For the reasons discussed on the following page it would be premature to draw comparisons between one institution and another on the basis of a sampling of utilization performance at only one given point in time. In this report comparisons are limited to those comparing the independent sector to the public sector.

- Physical and economic factors constitute an important group of limitations on target and actual utilization.
    - An institution in a period of facilities expansion may have a poor utilization in the several years following the expansion since space usually must be added in increments greater than the enrollment increment in a given year.
        - o For example, four of the five regional State universities show over 95 per cent of their space as being in satisfactory condition, indicative of the rapid expansion in recent years. The two schools with the highest percentages of space in satisfactory condition and the greatest recent percentage increase in instructional space have the lowest utilization within the group.
        - o Institutions in the Commonwealth have grown considerably faster than those of the nation as a whole.
    - In instances where room sizes are greater than desired class size, the improvements in student station utilization may be minimal unless remodeling of space into smaller rooms is an economically feasible alternative.
        - o The converse, when too many smaller rooms are available, may also apply.
    - In other instances the age and condition of facilities and the obsolescence of laboratories may limit utilization.
    - Utilization of facilities for special management seminars and individual and volunteer study is difficult to reflect accurately in registrars records from which utilization studies are usually made.
- Custom, policy and philosophy constitute a second important group of limitations on target and actual utilization.
    - The student population may be unaccustomed to the scheduling of classes in the late afternoon or on Saturday. A long-term attempt to change student and faculty attitudes is often required to increase utilization during those periods.
    - Philosophy of education in terms of increasing emphasis on individual study can affect utilization.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The utilization data on the University of Kentucky, the largest institution in the public sector of higher education in the Commonwealth, are discussed below.

- Exhibit VI-1 shows the utilization of instructional facilities at the University of Kentucky: number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization.
- The University operates on a 49-hour week; the data are calculated both on this basis and for a 44-hour standard week.
    - Since the University's week is longer than the standard, the utilization percentages calculated on the standard week exceed those calculated on the 49-hour basis.
- As the exhibit shows, there are 184 general classrooms, all in good condition, containing 10,535 student stations and being used 66 per cent of the time.
    - Student station utilization is 33 per cent, one-half of the target figure.
- The 34 seminar rooms, with 1,057 student stations, are used 29 per cent of the time.
- A total of 173 laboratories are used 25 per cent of the time, and an average of 18 per cent of the stations are occupied.
    - This is far below the goal of 85 per cent.
- Also reported for the University of Kentucky are six study rooms and assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-1

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	184	-	-	184	10,535	-	-	10,535	66%	-	-	66%	72%	33%	-	-	33%
Seminar Rooms	34	-	-	34	1,057	-	-	1,057	29	-	-	29	33	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	171	-	2	173	5,206	-	22	5,228	25	-	10	35	28	18	-	-	18
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	6	-	-	6	1,606	-	-	1,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

The five regional institutions - Eastern Kentucky University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Western Kentucky University and Kentucky State College - are presented separately in this section, and then summarized.

EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

- The number of rooms, number of student stations and their utilization in Eastern Kentucky University are shown in Exhibit VI-2.
- Eastern Kentucky University utilization data have been adjusted to reflect the fact that the class periods are 60 minutes in length. Class periods of all other institutions in the State, except Western Kentucky University, are 50 minutes in length.
- The institution's week was reported at 60 hours.
  - Since this substantially exceeds the 44-hour week used as standard, all utilization percentages calculated on the standard basis are substantially higher.
- The institution's 106 general classrooms with 4,737 student stations (all classified as in good condition), are utilized 51 per cent of the time, with student stations used 32 per cent of the time.
- Three seminar rooms with 782 student stations are utilized 34 per cent of the time.
  - Student station utilization of seminar rooms is 45 per cent.
- Thirty-three laboratories with 1,226 student stations are used 33 per cent of the time, with 17 per cent student station utilization.
- In addition, the exhibit shows one study room and three assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	106	-	-	106	4,737	-	-	4,737	51%	-	-	51%	70%	32%	-	-	32%
Seminar Rooms	3	-	-	3	782	-	-	782	34	-	-	34	46	45	-	-	45
Laboratories	33	-	-	33	1,226	-	-	1,226	33	-	-	33	45	17	-	-	17
Study Rooms(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 60-hour week of th institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)No rooms or student stations reported.

MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY

- Exhibit VI-3 shows the instructional space utilization for Morehead State University.
- The standard week reported by the institution was 55 hours, compared with the theoretical standard of 44 hours.
  - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution' s 55-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on that basis are correspondingly higher.
- Eighty general classrooms, all in good condition, containing 3, 888 student stations are utilized 31 per cent of the time, with student stations used 21 per cent of the time.
  - These compare with 70 per cent utilization of classrooms and 66 per cent utilization of student stations as the target.
- There are three seminar rooms at Morehead, with 20 student stations for which utilization data are not available.
- Laboratories for class instruction, numbering 48, with 1, 242 student stations, are used 23 per cent of the time, with a 19 per cent student station utilization.
  - Standards for room and student station utilization in laboratories are 50 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.
- The exhibit also shows 25 study rooms and four assembly rooms at Morehead.

EXHIBIT VI-3

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	80	-	-	80	3,888	-	-	3,888	31%	-	-	31%	39%	21%	-	-	21%
Seminar Rooms	3	-	-	3	20	-	-	20	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a
Laboratories	48	-	-	48	1,242	-	-	1,242	23	-	-	23	29	19	-	-	19
Study Rooms	25	-	-	25	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	4	-	-	4	517	-	-	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 55-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n.a. - not available.

MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Murray State University is illustrated in Exhibit VI-4.
    - Murray reported its statistics on the basis of a 45-hour week; room utilization is also shown in terms of a standard 44-hour week.
        - o Consequently, the difference between the two calculations is slight.
- The exhibit shows that 95 general classrooms containing 4,011 student stations are used 69 per cent of the time.
    - Thirty-eight of these rooms, containing 1,620 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition, and yet are used substantial percentages of the time.
    - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 46 per cent.
- The two seminar rooms, with 234 student stations, are used 28 per cent of the time, with student station utilization of 15 per cent.
- Laboratories, numbering 53, are used 44 per cent of the time, and an average of 34 per cent of the 1,333 stations are occupied.
    - Ten of these laboratories, with 174 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition, and the most unsatisfactory have the heaviest use.
- Also reported for Murray State University were 78 study rooms and 16 assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-4

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	57	14	24	95	2,391	565	1,055	4,011	61%	69%	87%	69%	71%	41%	48%	58%	46%
Seminar Rooms	2	-	-	2	234	-	-	234	28	-	-	28	29	15	-	-	15
Laboratories	43	8	2	53	1,159	144	30	1,333	45	34	68	44	45	33	33	55	34
Study Rooms	56	22	-	78	111	10	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	3	3	10	16	162	1,539	300	2,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 45-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

- Exhibit VI-5 illustrates the instructional space utilization for Western Kentucky University, in terms of number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization.
  - All space is considered to be in satisfactory condition.

- Western Kentucky University utilization data have been adjusted to reflect the fact that the class periods are 60 minutes in length.

- The institution reported a week of 55 hours; the room utilization figures are also calculated for a "theoretical" standard week of 44 hours.
  - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's own 55-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the 44-hour basis are correspondingly greater.

- Western Kentucky's 126 general classrooms, with 5,984 student stations, are utilized 45 per cent of the time, with student stations used 29 per cent of the time.
  - This compares with target figures of 70 per cent and 66 per cent respectively.

- Laboratories, numbering 47, with 1,612 student stations, are used 31 per cent of the time, with 16 per cent student station utilization.
  - Here, the target figures would be 50 per cent and 85 per cent.

- The exhibit shows 10 study rooms and three assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-5

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	126	-	-	126	5,984	-	-	5,984	45%	-	-	45%	57%	29%	-	-	29%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	47	-	-	47	1,612	-	-	1,612	31	-	-	31	39	16	-	-	16
Study Rooms	10	-	-	10	230	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	3	-	-	3	256	-	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 55-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-6 shows statistics on number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization at Kentucky State College.
  - All space was considered in satisfactory condition.
- The standard week submitted by Kentucky State and used for calculating hour utilization was a base period of 50 hours; room utilization was also calculated for a 44-hour standard week.
  - On the 44-hour basis, utilization percentages are somewhat higher than on the 50-hour basis.
- The exhibit shows that 26 general classrooms, containing 1,317 student stations, are used 40 per cent of the time.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 33 per cent.
- One seminar room, with 10 student stations, is used 22 per cent of the time; student station utilization is 23 per cent.
- Ten laboratories are used 22 per cent of the time, and an average of 13 per cent of the student stations (out of 540 student stations) is occupied.
  - These figures fall considerably below the targets of 50 per cent for laboratory rooms and 85 per cent for student station utilization.
- Also reported for Kentucky State was one assembly room.

EXHIBIT VI-6

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	26	-	-	26	1,317	-	-	1,317	40%	-	-	40%	45%	-	-	-	33%
Seminar Rooms	1	-	-	1	10	-	-	10	22	-	-	22	25	-	-	-	23
Laboratories	10	-	-	10	540	-	-	540	22	-	-	22	25	-	-	-	13
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	1	-	-	1	182	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 50-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

SUMMARY FOR REGIONAL STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS

- Taken as a group (Exhibit VI-7), the five regional institutions have a total of 433 classrooms and 191 laboratories.
  - Of these, 38 classrooms and 10 laboratories are reported as in less than satisfactory condition.
- On the basis of a 44-hour week, room utilization averages 60 per cent for classrooms and 39 per cent for laboratories.
  - Three of the institutions also have nine seminar rooms, utilized an average of 37 per cent.
- Student station utilization averages 32 per cent for general classrooms, 30 per cent for seminar rooms, and 21 per cent for class laboratories.

EXHIBIT VI-7

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SUMMARY OF REGIONAL STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized(c)					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	395	14	24	433	18, 317	565	1, 055	19, 937	47%	69%	87%	49%	60%	31%	48%	58%	32%
Seminar Rooms	9	-	-	9	1, 046	-	-	1, 046	30	-	-	30	37	30	-	-	30
Laboratories	181	8	2	191	5, 779	144	30	5, 953	33	34	68	33	39	20	33	55	21
Study Rooms	92	22	-	114	351	10	-	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	14	3	10	27	1, 117	1, 539	300	2, 956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the schools' standard week.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

(c)Utilization weighted by enrollment of individual schools.

Utilization data for the University of Louisville are shown in Exhibit VI-8.

- The exhibit shows rooms, student stations and their utilization by condition of space and also in terms of a reported 64-hour week.
    - The utilization figures calculated on the 44-hour-per-week standard basis are therefore somewhat higher.
- The institution reports 134 classrooms, used 31 per cent of the time.
    - Total student stations are 6,766, and student station utilization is 14 per cent.
    - Of these classrooms, 18, containing 726 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition; however, these rooms are not extensively used.
- The six seminar rooms, with 104 student stations, are used 8 per cent of the time.
- The 95 laboratories, with 3,417 student stations, are utilized 18 per cent of the time, and 24 laboratories, with 980 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition.
    - These rooms appear to be utilized more heavily than those in good condition and the laboratories that should be razed have the greatest proportion of student station use.
    - Both the room utilization of laboratories and the student station utilization are far below the target figures of 50 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.
- The University also reports 28 study rooms and four assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-8

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	116	4	14	134	6,040	158	568	6,766	34%	5%	13%	31%	41%	15%	12%	15%	14%
Seminar Rooms	6	-	-	6	104	-	-	104	8	-	-	8	10	5	-	-	5
Laboratories	71	3	21	95	2,437	38	942	3,417	17	21	22	18	23	6	2	12	8
Study Rooms	27	-	1	28	102	-	22	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	4	-	-	4	1,258	-	-	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 64-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

This section reports data individually on Elizabethtown, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Northern, Prestonsburg, Somerset and Southeast Community Colleges; Ashland, which is in rented quarters, is excluded from analysis. Jefferson is excluded since it began operations in 1968. A summary of the group is also presented.

ELIZABETHTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-9 shows the utilization of instructional space in Elizabethtown Community College.
  - All space is considered satisfactory.
- The standard week of the institution is reported as 49 hours; room utilization was also calculated on a "standard" week of 44 hours.
  - "Standard" utilization thus appears higher than utilization based on the institution's 49-hour week.
- Ten general classrooms with 409 student stations are utilized 59 per cent of the time; student station use is 51 per cent.
- Four laboratories containing 126 student stations are used 50 per cent of the time, with 52 per cent student station utilization.
- In addition, the exhibit shows one assembly room, seating 200.

EXHIBIT VI-9

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, ELIZABETHTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	10	-	-	10	409	-	-	409	59%	-	-	59%	66%	-	-	-	51%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	4	-	-	4	126	-	-	126	50	-	-	50	56	-	-	-	52
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	1	-	-	1	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- The space utilization pattern of instructional facilities at Henderson Community College is illustrated in Exhibit VI-10.
    - All rooms and student stations are rated in satisfactory condition.
- The standard week submitted by Henderson and used for calculating hour utilization was a base period of 49 hours; room utilization was also calculated on a basis of 44 hours, as a standard.
    - Since Henderson's week is longer than the "standard" week, percentages calculated on this base show up as somewhat larger.
- The exhibit indicates that nine general classrooms, containing 520 student stations, are used 57 per cent of the time.
    - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 51 per cent.
- Three laboratories, with 61 student stations, were used 36 per cent of the time, and an average of 57 per cent of the stations were occupied.
- Henderson reports no seminar, study or assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-10

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	9	-	-	9	520	-	-	520	57%	-	-	57%	63%	-	-	-	51%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	3	-	-	3	61	-	-	61	36	-	-	36	40	-	-	-	57
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

HOPKINSVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-11 records the instructional space utilization for Hopkinsville Community College.
  - All space is rated as in good condition.
- Hopkinsville's week is reported at 49 hours; a "theoretical" standard week of 44 hours was also used to calculate room utilization.
  - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's 49-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the 44-hour week basis are somewhat larger.
- The institution's 11 general classrooms with 391 student stations are utilized 37 per cent of the time, with student stations utilized 58 per cent.
- There is one seminar room with 24 student stations, but it is not being used.
- The three laboratories with 77 student stations are used 29 per cent of the time, with 23 per cent student station utilization.
- Hopkinsville reports no study or assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-11

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, HOPKINSVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	11	-	-	11	391	-	-	391	37%	-	-	37%	41%	-	-	-	58%
Seminar Rooms	1	-	-	1	24	-	-	24	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	n. a.	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	3	-	-	3	77	-	-	77	29	-	-	29	32	-	-	-	23
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.
n. a. - not available.

NORTHERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Northern Community College appears in Exhibit VI-12.
  - All space is considered in good condition.
- The week used by Northern is 49 hours; data on room utilization were also calculated on the "standard" of 44 hours.
  - Because of this discrepancy, the percentages shown on the standard basis show higher room utilization than those calculated on the 49-hour base.
- The exhibit shows that four general classrooms, containing 291 student stations, are used 87 per cent of the time.
  - This exceeds the target figure of 70 per cent utilization for classrooms.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 58 per cent, not too far below the target figure of 66 per cent.
- The one seminar room with 20 student stations is used 5 per cent of the time, with a student station utilization of 75 per cent.
- Eleven laboratories are used 65 per cent of the time, and an average of 67 per cent of the student stations are occupied.
  - The actual use figure considerably exceeds the target figure of 50 per cent room utilization for laboratory facilities.
- No study or assembly rooms are reported.

EXHIBIT VI-12

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, NORTHERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	4	-	-	4	291	-	-	291	87%	-	-	87%	97%	-	-	-	58%
Seminar Rooms	1	-	-	1	20	-	-	20	5	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	75
Laboratories	11	-	-	11	485	-	-	485	65	-	-	65	72	-	-	-	67
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

PRESTONSBURG COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Prestonsburg Community College uses its instructional facilities as shown in Exhibit VI-13.
  - All space is rated as satisfactory.
- The week reported by Prestonsburg was 49 hours; in addition, room utilization has been calculated on a "standard" 44-hour base.
  - As a result, the "standard" utilization figures are somewhat higher than the percentages calculated on Prestonsburg's own base.
- The exhibit shows that eight general classrooms, containing 439 student stations, are used 48 per cent of the time.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 46 per cent.
- The five laboratories, with places for 137 students, are used 43 per cent of the time, and an average of 47 per cent of the stations are occupied.
- Classroom utilization, both rooms and student stations, are appreciably lower than target, and laboratory student station utilization appears low.
- No study rooms or assembly rooms are reported.

EXHIBIT VI-13

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, PRESTONSBURG COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	8	-	-	8	439	-	-	439	48%	-	-	48%	53%	-	-	-	46%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	5	-	-	5	137	-	-	137	43	-	-	43	48	-	-	-	47
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

SOMERSET COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Somerset Community College uses its instructional facilities as shown on Exhibit VI-14.
  - All space is reported in good condition.
- Somerset's week is 49 hours; utilization calculated also on the standard period of 44 hours thus shows somewhat higher percentages.
- As the exhibit shows, the six general classrooms containing 325 student stations are used 42 per cent of the time.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 37 per cent.
- Six laboratories with 173 student stations are used 33 per cent of the time, and an average of 48 per cent of the stations are occupied.
- The school reports no seminar, study or assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-14

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SOMERSET COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	6	-	-	6	325	-	-	325	42%	-	-	42%	47%	-	-	-	37%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	6	-	-	6	173	-	-	173	33	-	-	33	37	-	-	-	48
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-15 reports the instructional space utilization for Southeast Community College.
    - All space is in satisfactory condition.
- The institution's week is 49 hours; utilization was also calculated on a theoretical "standard" week of 44 hours.
    - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's 49-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the "standard" basis are correspondingly larger.
- There are eight general classrooms with 358 student stations.
    - Room utilization is 58 per cent of the time, and student stations are 56 per cent occupied on the average.
- The four laboratories with 90 student stations are used 25 per cent of the time with 36 per cent student station utilization.
    - These figures are appreciably below the targets of 50 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.
- The institution has no study rooms, assembly rooms or seminar rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-15

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	8	-	-	8	358	-	-	358	58%	-	-	58%	65%	-	-	-	56%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	4	-	-	4	90	-	-	90	25	-	-	25	28	-	-	-	36
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Student station utilization data not available.

SUMMARY

- Taken as a group (Exhibit VI-16), the University of Kentucky Community Colleges have a total of 56 classrooms and 36 laboratories.

- On the basis of the 49-hour week used by each college, room utilization averages 55 per cent for classrooms and 40 per cent for laboratories.

    - On the basis of the 44-hour week, room utilization averages 62 per cent for classrooms and 45 per cent for laboratories.

- Student station utilization averages 51 per cent for classrooms and 47 per cent for laboratories.

EXHIBIT VI-16

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	56	-	-	56	2,733	-	-	2,733	55%	-	-	55%	62%	51%	-	-	51%
Seminar Rooms(c)	2	-	-	2	44	-	-	44	5	-	-	5	6	75	-	-	75
Laboratories	36	-	-	36	1,149	-	-	1,149	40	-	-	40	45	47	-	-	47
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms(d)	1	-	-	1	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institutions.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Hopkinsville and Northern only, utilization for Northern only.
(d)Elizabethtown only.

SUMMARY

- Taken as a group (Exhibit VI-17), the public institutions have a total of 807 classrooms and 495 laboratories.
- On the basis of the standard week used by each individual institution, room utilization averages 52 per cent for classrooms and 30 per cent for laboratories.
    - On the basis of the 44-hour week, room utilization averages 61 per cent for classrooms and 36 per cent for laboratories.
- Student station utilization averages 31 per cent for classrooms and 21 per cent for laboratories.
- In general utilization of satisfactory and less than satisfactory space is about the same.
    - Condition three laboratory student station utilization is higher than the comparable figure for condition 1 laboratories.

EXHIBIT VI-17

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	751	18	38	807	37,625	723	1,623	39,971	51%	37%	51%	52%	61%	31%	30%	32%	31%
Seminar Rooms	51	-	-	51	2,251	-	-	2,251	25	-	-	25	30	25	-	-	25
Laboratories	459	11	25	495	14,571	182	994	15,747	30	28	27	30	36	20	18	34	21(c)
Study Rooms	119	22	1	142	453	10	22	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	25	3	10	38	4,181	1,539	300	6,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the schools' standard week.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)University of Kentucky student station utilization data included in total only.

THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR

The following pages present individual data for Kentucky's 17 independent four-year colleges: Asbury, Bellarmine, Berea, Brescia, Campbellsville, Catherine Spalding, Centre, Cumberland, Georgetown, Kentucky Southern, Kentucky Wesleyan, Nazareth, Pikeville, Thomas More, Transylvania, Union and Ursuline. The utilization data are then combined into an overall summary.

- Certain utilization data were not reported.
    - Centre College: student station utilization by condition.
    - Transylvania College: only hour utilization for classrooms was reported.
    - Union College: no utilization reported.

ASBURY COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-18 analyzes the use of instructional space at Asbury College.
- The institution's week is reported as 32 hours; room utilization was also calculated on a "standard" week of 44 hours.
    - Because the 44-hour week is greater than the institution's 32-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the 44-hour basis are correspondingly reduced.
- Asbury's 42 general classrooms, with 1,276 student stations, are utilized 44 per cent of the time, with student stations used 30 per cent of the time.
    - Twenty-two of the classrooms, with 667 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition, but are utilized as heavily as those in good condition.
    - Utilization, both of classrooms and student stations, is substantially below the target figures of 70 per cent and 66 per cent respectively.

EXHIBIT VI-18

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, ASBURY COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	20	15	7	42	609	497	170	1,276	41%	50%	41%	44%	32%	29%	37%	20%	30%
Seminar Rooms	2	-	-	2	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	-	n. a.	-	-	n. a.
Laboratories	21	-	-	21	471	-	-	471	27	-	-	27	20	13	-	-	13
Study Rooms	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	5	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 32-hour week of the institution

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n. a. - not available.

- There are two seminar rooms, but no data on room utilization or student station utilization are reported.
- There are 21 laboratories, all in satisfactory condition, with 471 student stations.
    - The rooms are used 27 per cent of the time, with 13 per cent student station utilization.
- In addition, the school reports 13 study rooms and five assembly rooms, but with no further data about them.

BELLARMINE COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Bellarmine College is seen in Exhibit VI-19.
    - All facilities are reported to be in satisfactory condition.
- Bellarmine uses a week of 52 hours; utilization of rooms was also calculated on the standard base of 44 hours.
    - Since 44 hours is less than 52, the percentages calculated on the 44-hour base are higher.
- The exhibit shows that 26 general classrooms, containing 1,016 student stations, are used 62 per cent of the time.
    - This does not compare unfavorably with the target of 70 per cent for classroom use.
    - However, student station utilization in these general classrooms is 36 per cent, compared with a "standard" of 66 per cent.
- Laboratories numbering 15 are used 20 per cent of the time, and an average of 14 per cent of the 220 stations were occupied.
    - These figures are substantially below the targets of 50 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively.
- Also reported for Bellarmine were two study rooms and six assembly rooms.
    - No seminar rooms were reported.

EXHIBIT VI-19

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, BELLARMINE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	26	-	-	26	1,016	-	-	1,016	62%	-	-	62%	73%	36%	-	-	36%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	15	-	-	15	220	-	-	220	20	-	-	20	24	14	-	-	14
Study Rooms	2	-	-	2	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	6	-	-	6	290	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 52-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
n.a. - not available.

BEREA COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-20 illustrates the instructional space utilization for Berea College.

- Berea's week is 49 hours; room utilization was also calculated for a "standard" 44-hour week.

  - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's 49-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the "standard" basis are correspondingly higher.

- The College reports 54 general classrooms with 2,078 student stations.

  - The classrooms are utilized 31 per cent of the time, and student station utilization averages 18 per cent.

  - Five of the classrooms, with 122 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition.

  - Utilization figures in general are far below the targets of 70 per cent for rooms and 66 per cent for student stations.

- Twenty-eight laboratories, all in good condition, with 771 student stations, are used 20 per cent of the time.

  - Student station utilization is 11 per cent.

  - Again, these figures are low in terms of the target.

- In addition, the exhibit shows one assembly room for Berea College, but capacity is not stated.

  - No separate seminar or study rooms are reported.

√

EXHIBIT VI-20

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, BEREA COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	49	3	2	54	1,956	84	38	2,078	33%	27%	11%	31%	35%	19%	15%	8%	18%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	28	-	-	28	771	-	-	771	20	-	-	20	22	11	-	-	11
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	1	-	-	1	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 49-hour week of the institution

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n.a. - not available.

BRESCIA COLLEGE

- Brescia's use of its instructional facilities is analyzed in Exhibit VI-21.
    - All instructional space at Brescia is considered satisfactory.
- Room utilization data were calculated both on Brescia's 68-hour week and the "standard" week of 44 hours.
    - In view of the large discrepancy between the two bases, the percentages based on the 44-hour week are substantially higher.
- The exhibit shows that the 17 general classrooms, containing 740 student stations, are used 46 per cent of the time.
    - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 18 per cent.
- There are two seminar rooms with 40 student stations; however, utilization data were not reported for these rooms.
- The 19 laboratories are used 34 per cent of the time, and an average of 17 per cent of the 181 stations are occupied.
- Also reported for Brescia were three study rooms; no assembly rooms were reported.

EXHIBIT VI-21

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, BRESCIA COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	17	-	-	17	740	-	-	740	46%	-	-	46%	71%	18%	-	-	18%
Seminar Rooms	2	-	-	2	40	-	-	40	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	-	-	n. a.
Laboratories	19	-	-	19	181	-	-	181	34	-	-	34	53	17	-	-	17
Study Rooms	3	-	-	3	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.
(a)Based on the 68-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
n. a. - not available.

CAMPBELLSVILLE COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-22 analyzes instructional space utilization for Campbellsville College.

- Campbellsville's week is 47 hours; room utilization was also calculated on a "standard" week of 44 hours.

  - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's 47-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the "standard" basis are a little higher.

- Twenty-three general classrooms, with 1,128 student stations, are utilized 39 per cent of the time, with student station utilization averaging 21 per cent.

  - Nine of the classrooms, with 565 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition; utilization of these rooms is higher than that of the "satisfactory" rooms.

  - Student station utilization is less than one-third of the target figure of 66 per cent.

- Laboratories numbering 12, with 315 student stations, are used 15 per cent of the time, and student station utilization averages 10 per cent.

  - This is far below the target figures of 50 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.

- In addition, the exhibit shows three assembly rooms, but no study rooms or seminar rooms are reported.

EXHIBIT VI-22

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, CAMPBELLSVILLE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	14	9	-	23	563	565	-	1,128	35%	45%	-	39%	42%	20%	22%	-	21%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	9	3	-	12	209	106	-	315	14	17	-	15	16	10	9	-	10
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	3	-	-	3	421	-	-	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 47-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

CATHERINE SPALDING COLLEGE

- The utilization pattern of instructional facilities at Catherine Spalding College appears in Exhibit VI-23.

- Catherine Spalding's week is 58 hours; room utilization data were also calculated on a "standard" 44-hour week.
  - Because the "standard" week is less than the institution's week, the "standard" percentages are larger.

- The exhibit shows that the 30 general classrooms, containing 1,349 student stations are used 33 per cent of the time.
  - Two of these rooms, with 41 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition, but do not seem to be used intensively.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 25 per cent.

- The four seminar rooms, with 33 student stations, are used 3 per cent of the time, with student station utilization of 25 per cent.

- Fifteen laboratories, all in satisfactory condition, are used 9 per cent of the time, and the 448 student stations are 6 per cent occupied on the average.
  - These utilization figures are low in comparison with target.

- Also reported for Catherine Spalding were 31 study rooms and four assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-23

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, CATHERINE SPALDING COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	28	2	-	30	1,308	41	-	1,349	35%	16%	-	33%	44%	26%	13%	-	25%
Seminar Rooms	4	-	-	4	33	-	-	33	3	-	-	3	4	25	-	-	25
Laboratories	15	-	-	15	448	-	-	448	9	-	-	9	12	6	-	-	6
Study Rooms	31	-	-	31	700	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	4	-	-	4	1,016	-	-	1,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 58-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

CENTRE COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-24 illustrates the instructional space utilization for Centre College.

- Centre's week is 32 hours; room utilization was also calculated on the basis of the "standard" 44-hour week.

  - Since the "standard" 44-hour base is larger than the 32 hour base, the "standard" percentages tend to be smaller.

- As the exhibit shows, 30 general classrooms, containing 678 student stations, are used 68 per cent of the time.

  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 45 per cent, well below the target figure of 66 per cent.

- Four laboratory rooms, in good condition, are reported to have 40 student stations and to be used 24 per cent of the time.

  - An average of 15 per cent of the student stations are occupied.

- Also reported for Centre are five seminar rooms; no assembly or study rooms were reported.

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, CENTRE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(c)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	30	-	3	33	678	-	n.a.	678	68%	-	66%	68%	49%	-	-	-	45%
Seminar Rooms	5	-	-	5	116	-	-	116	72	-	-	72	52	-	-	-	48
Laboratories	4	-	11	15	40	-	20	60	24	-	26	26	19	-	-	-	15
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 32-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
(c)Based only on buildings 1 and 45.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Cumberland College is shown in Exhibit VI-25.
- Cumberland's week is 50 hours; room utilization was also calculated on the basis of the "standard" 44-hour week.
  - Since the "standard" 44-hour base is smaller than the 50-hour base, the "standard" percentages tend to be larger.
- As the exhibit shows, 35 general classrooms, containing 1, 164 student stations, are used 31 per cent of the time.
  - Two of these rooms with 21 student stations are in less than satisfactory condition, but are used too seldom to have any effect upon the utilization statistics.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 20 per cent, well below the target figure of 66 per cent.
- Four laboratory rooms, in good condition, are reported to have 145 student stations and to be used 14 per cent of the time.
  - An average of 9 per cent of the student stations are occupied.
- Also reported for Cumberland are two study rooms and three assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-25

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, CUMBERLAND COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	33	2	-	35	1,143	21	-	1,164	33%	-	-	31%	35%	22%	n.a.	-	20%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	4	2	-	6	145	n.a.	-	145	14	n.a.	-	14	16	14	n.a.	-	9
Study Rooms	2	-	-	2	171	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	3	2	-	5	741	n.a.	-	741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 50-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n.a. - not available.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

- Georgetown's utilization of its instructional facilities is illustrated in Exhibit VI-26.
- Georgetown's week is 50 hours.
  - The "standard" room utilization percentages calculated on a "standard" 44-hour week are thus larger than that on the Georgetown week, since the base is smaller.
- The exhibit shows that 37 general classrooms, containing 529 student stations are used 18 per cent of the time.
  - Thirteen of these rooms, with 332 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition; yet the space in need of rehabilitation is used more heavily than the rest.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 7 per cent.
  - Both classroom and student station utilization are far below the targets of 70 per cent and 66 per cent respectively.
- Three seminar rooms are reported, but with no further statistics.
- Laboratories numbering 33 are used 7 per cent of the time, and an average of 5 per cent of the stations are occupied.
  - Again, the most heavily used facilities are those in need of rehabilitation or replacement.
- Also reported for Georgetown are seven study rooms and six assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-26

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	24	6	7	37	197	199	133	529	10%	24%	7%	18%	20%	7%	15%	4%	7%
Seminar Rooms	3	-	-	3	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
Laboratories	26	4	3	33	93	118	68	279	2	12	39	7	8	3	5	24	5
Study Rooms	7	-	15	22	22	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	6	1	-	7	108	164	-	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 50-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
n.a. - not available.

KENTUCKY SOUTHERN COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-27 indicates the pattern of utilization of the instructional space at Kentucky Southern College.
  - All space is reported as being in good condition.
- The institution's week is reported at 44 hours, the same as the "standard" week; thus only one calculation of utilization percentage is necessary.
- Sixteen general classrooms with 713 student stations are utilized 57 per cent of the time, with student stations occupied an average of 28 per cent.
- Six laboratories with 146 student stations are used 20 per cent of the time, with 12 per cent student station utilization.
  - These figures are low in comparison with the target figures of 50 per cent and 85 per cent respectively.
- In addition, the exhibit shows two study rooms for Kentucky Southern.

EXHIBIT VI-27

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, KENTUCKY SOUTHERN COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition					Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Standard Total	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	16	-	-	16	713	-	-	713	57%	-	-	57%	-	28%	-	-	28%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	6	-	-	6	146	-	-	146	20	-	-	20	-	12	-	-	12
Study Rooms	2	-	-	2	78	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on a 44-hour week.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Kentucky Wesleyan College is illustrated in Exhibit VI-28.

- Kentucky Wesleyan reported a week of 57 hours, compared with the "standard" of 44 hours.
  - Room utilization calculated on the 44-hour-per-week base is thus substantially higher than on the institution's own 57-hour week.

- The exhibit shows that 20 general classrooms, of which 19 contain 690 student stations, are used 18 per cent of the time.
  - For one of these rooms, in need of major renovation, student station data are not shown.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is approximately 10 per cent.

- The one seminar room, with 12 student stations, is used 8 per cent of the time, with student station utilization of 9 per cent.

- Thirteen laboratories, with 364 student stations, are used 15 per cent of the time, and an average of 7 per cent of the stations are occupied.
  - Both classroom and laboratory utilization appears to be far below target.

- Also reported for Kentucky Wesleyan are three assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-28

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	19	1	-	20	690	n. a.	-	690	18%	n. a.	-	18%	23%	10%	n. a.	-	10%
Seminar Rooms	1	-	-	1	12	-	-	12	8	-	-	8	10	9	-	-	9
Laboratories	13	-	-	13	364	-	-	364	15	-	-	15	19	7	-	-	7
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	3	-	-	3	n. a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 57-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
n. a. - not available.

NAZARETH COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-29 shows how Nazareth College makes use of its instructional space, all of which is regarded as being in good condition.
- Hour utilization is calculated both on the institution's week of 57 hours and a "standard" week of 44 hours.
    - Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's 57-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the standard basis are appreciably higher.
- As the exhibit shows, the 16 general classrooms, with 596 student stations, are utilized 39 per cent of the time, with student stations used an average of 17 per cent of capacity.
- The 10 laboratories, with 213 student stations, are used 17 per cent of the time with 7 per cent student station utilization.
- In addition, the exhibit shows three assembly rooms for Nazareth.

EXHIBIT VI-29

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, NAZARETH COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition					Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Standard Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	16	-	-	16	596	-	-	596	39%	-	-	39%	51%	17%	-	-	17%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	10	-	-	10	213	-	-	213	17	-	-	17	22	7	-	-	7
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	3	-	-	3	682	-	-	682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 57-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

PIKEVILLE COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-30 shows utilization of the instructional space at Pikeville College.
- The institution's week is reported at 35 hours; room utilization is also calculated on a "theoretical" week of 44 hours.
    - Because the standard 44-hour week is greater than the institution's 35-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the standard basis are correspondingly smaller.
- There are 21 general classrooms, with 575 student stations.
    - These are utilized 54 per cent of the time, with student stations used 47 per cent of the time.
    - Four of the classrooms, with 125 student stations, are in less than satisfactory condition.
- Five laboratories with 160 student stations are used 49 per cent of the time, with 26 per cent student station utilization.
    - All laboratories are reported in good condition.
- In addition, the exhibit shows six study rooms and three assembly rooms, with some of this space in need of renovation.

EXHIBIT VI-30

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, PIKEVILLE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	17	4	-	21	450	125	-	575	61%	22%	-	54%	43%	52%	16%	-	47%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	5	-	-	5	160	-	-	160	49	-	-	49	39	26	-	-	26
Study Rooms	3	3	-	6	n. a.	n. a.	-	n. a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	2	1	-	3	804	60	-	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 35-hour week of the institution

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n. a. - not available.

THOMAS MORE COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Thomas More College is depicted in Exhibit VI-31.
    - All instructional space is rated as being in good condition.
- A week of 60 hours was reported by Thomas More; room utilization was also calculated on a 44-hour standard week.
    - "Standard" utilization percentages are therefore higher than the percentages calculated on the 60-hour week, because the base is substantially smaller.
- The exhibit shows that 30 general classrooms containing 1, 099 student stations, are used 43 per cent of the time.
    - Student station utilization in these general classrooms is 28 per cent.
- In the 11 laboratories, with 215 student stations, the rooms are used 15 per cent of the time, and an average of 11 per cent of the stations are occupied.
- Also reported for Thomas More were seven study rooms and six assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-31

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, THOMAS MORE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	30	-	-	30	1,099	-	-	1,099	43%	-	-	43%	57%	28%	-	-	28%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	11	-	-	11	215	-	-	215	15	-	-	15	23	11	-	-	11
Study Rooms	7	-	-	7	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	6	-	-	6	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 60-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n.a. - not available.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-32 illustrates the classroom space utilization for Transylvania College which includes number of rooms and hour utilization. Other data were not available.
- Hour utilization is illustrated on the basis of two variables:
  - The standard week the institution reported of 30 hours
  - A "theoretical" week of 44 hours.
    - Because the 44-hour week is greater than the institution's 30-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on the "theoretical" week basis are correspondingly smaller.
- Hour utilization of the 30-hour basis was 42 per cent and on the "theoretical" basis, it was 29 per cent.

EXHIBIT VI-32

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	34	-	2	36	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43%	-	30%	42%	29%	-	-	-	n.a.
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.
Laboratories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.a.
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 30-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

n.a. - not available.

URSULINE COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-33 illustrates the instructional space utilization for Ursuline College.

- Since the institution's week is the same as the "standard" 44-hour week, only one utilization calculation had to be made.

- Ursuline's 15 general classrooms, with 600 student stations, are utilized 38 per cent of the time.
  - Occupancy of student stations averages 15 per cent.
  - One classroom, with 15 student stations, is in less than satisfactory condition, but this is not enough to change the utilization picture substantially.

- Ten laboratories, all in good condition, with 180 student stations, are used 10 per cent of the time, and 5 per cent of the student stations are utilized on the average.
  - This utilization is extremely low in comparison with the target.

- In addition, the exhibit shows two study rooms and seven assembly rooms.

UNION COLLEGE

- Utilization data for Union College was not reported.

EXHIBIT VI-33

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, URSULINE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition					Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Standard Total	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	14	1	-	15	585	15	-	600	38%	40%	-	38%	-	14%	24%	-	15%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	10	-	-	10	180	-	-	180	10	-	-	10	-	5	-	-	5
Study Rooms	2	-	-	2	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	7	-	-	7	555	-	-	555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on a 44-hour week.

In addition to the independent four-year colleges there are eight independent two-year institutions: Alice Lloyd, Lees, Lindsey Wilson, Midway, Paducah, Saint Catharine, Southeastern Christian and Sue Bennett. Utilization data are presented for these colleges independently and as a group, in the order named.

ALICE LLOYD COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Alice Lloyd College is depicted in Exhibit VI-34.
- The week used at Alice Lloyd is 40 hours; utilization has also been calculated on a 44-hour basis.
  - The utilization percentages on the 44-hour basis are slightly smaller than those calculated on the institution's base.
- Three general classrooms, containing 96 student stations, are used 50 per cent of the time.
  - All of these rooms are in less than satisfactory condition; in fact, they should be replaced.
  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms averages 33 per cent.
- There are three laboratories, in need of major renovation, but data on student stations and utilization are lacking.
- Also reported for Alice Lloyd were four study rooms and four assembly rooms.

EXHIBIT VI-34

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, ALICE LLOYD COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Station				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	-	-	3	3	-	-	96	96	-	-	50%	50%	45%	-	-	33%	33%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	-	3	-	3	-	n. a.	-	n. a.	-	n. a.	-	n. a.	n. a.	-	n. a.	-	n. a.
Study Rooms	4	-	-	4	128	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	4	-	4	-	n. a.	-	n. a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.
(a)Based on the 40-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.
n. a. - not available.

LEES JUNIOR COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-35 indicates the instructional space utilization at Lees Junior College.
- Since the institution's week coincides with the "standard" week of 44 hours, only one set of utilization percentages has been calculated.
- Two general classrooms with 89 student stations are utilized 41 per cent of the time, with student stations used 25 per cent of the time.
    - Both of the classrooms are in less than satisfactory condition.
- Four laboratories with 115 student stations are used 26 per cent of the time with 12 per cent student station utilization.
    - Two of these laboratories, with not quite one-half of the student stations, are in need of major rehabilitation.
- One assembly room was reported.

EXHIBIT VI-35

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, LEES JUNIOR COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	Total	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	-	2	-	2	-	89	-	89	-	41%	-	41%	-	-	25%	-	25%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	2	2	-	4	62	53	-	115	31	21	-	26	-	14	10	-	12
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on a 44-hour week.

LINDSEY WILSON COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Lindsey Wilson College is illustrated in Exhibit VI-36 which shows statistics on number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization at the institution.

- The standard week submitted by Lindsey Wilson and used for calculating hour utilization was a base period of 42 hours.

  - In addition to this base period, hour utilization is also shown for a 44-hour standard week.

- The exhibit shows that 18 general classrooms containing 1,309 student stations are used 42 per cent of the time.

  - Three of these rooms with 102 student stations are in less than satisfactory condition.

  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms was 23 per cent.

- Class laboratories numbering five were used 11 per cent of the time, and an average of 9 per cent of the stations were occupied.

- Also reported for Lindsey Wilson were three study rooms and one assembly room.

- Because the school's standard week of 42 hours is less than the theoretical standard week of 44 hours, all utilization statistics calculated on that basis are correspondingly higher.

EXHIBIT VI-36

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, LINDSEY WILSON COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition					Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Standard Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	15	3	-	18	1,207	102	-	1,309	48%	14%	-	42%	40%	25%	11%	-	23%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	5	-	-	5	167	-	-	167	11	-	-	11	11	9	-	-	9
Study Rooms	3	-	-	3	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	1	-	-	1	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 42-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

MIDWAY JUNIOR COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-37 illustrates the instructional space utilization for Midway Junior College, which includes number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization.
  - These data are provided on the basis of condition for classrooms, seminar rooms and class laboratories.
- Hour utilization is illustrated on the basis of two variables:
  - The standard week the institution reported of 34 hours
  - A "theoretical" standard week of 44 hours.
    - o Because the 44-hour week is greater than the institution's 34-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on that basis are correspondingly less.
- Fourteen general classrooms with 380 student stations are utilized 18 per cent of the time with student stations used 12 per cent of the time.
  - Three of the classrooms reporting 50 student stations are in less than satisfactory condition.
- Class laboratories numbering 17 with 252 student stations are used 24 per cent of the time with 22 per cent student station utilization.
- In addition, the exhibit shows seven study rooms and one assembly room for Midway Junior College.

EXHIBIT VI-37

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, MIDWAY JUNIOR COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	11	3	-	14	330	50	-	380	14%	31%	-	18%	14%	10%	17%	-	12%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	7	10	-	17	166	86	-	252	25	23	-	24	19	21	23	-	22
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 34-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

PADUCAH JUNIOR COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-38 illustrates the number of rooms and student stations available at Paducah Junior College.
    - All facilities are in satisfactory condition.
- Utilization data was not available.

EXHIBIT VI-38

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, PADUCAH JUNIOR COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	Total	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	14	-	-	14	672	-	-	672	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	-	-	-	-	n. a.
Seminar Rooms	1	-	-	1	17	-	-	17	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	11	-	-	11	251	-	-	251	n. a.	-	-	n. a.	-	-	-	-	-
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

n. a. - not available.

SAINT CATHARINE COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Saint Catharine College is illustrated in Exhibit VI-39 which shows statistics on number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization at the institution.

- The standard week submitted by Saint Catharine and used for calculating hour utilization was a base period of 40 hours.

  - In addition to this base period, hour utilization is also shown for a 44-hour standard week.

- The exhibit shows that six general classrooms containing 236 student stations are used 47 per cent of the time.

  - All of these rooms are in good condition.

  - Student station utilization in these general classrooms was 17 per cent.

- Class laboratories numbering six were used 7 per cent of the time, and an average of 17 per cent of the stations were occupied.

- Also reported for Saint Catharine was one assembly room.

- Because the school's standard week of 40 hours is less than the theoretical standard week of 44 hours, all utilization statistics calculated on that basis are correspondingly greater.

EXHIBIT VI-39

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SAINT CATHARINE COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Total	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Total	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Total (a)	Standard Total (b)	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Total
General Classrooms	6	-	-	6	236	-	-	236	47%	-	-	47%	43%	17%	-	-	17%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	6	-	-	6	83	-	-	83	7	-	-	7	6	17	-	-	17
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 40-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

SOUTHEASTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

- Exhibit VI-40 illustrates the instructional space utilization for Southeastern Christian Junior College which includes number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization.
    - These data are provided on the basis of condition for classrooms, seminar rooms and class laboratories.
- Hour utilization is illustrated on the basis of two variables:
    - The standard week the institution reported of 50 hours
    - A "theoretical" standard week of 44 hours.
        - o Because the 44-hour week is less than the institution's 50-hour week, all utilization percentages calculated on that basis are correspondingly greater.
- Six general classrooms with 183 student stations are utilized 29 per cent of the time with student stations used 19 per cent of the time.
    - All classrooms are in good condition.
- Class laboratories numbering three with 58 student stations are used 10 per cent of the time with 19 per cent student station utilization.
- In addition, the exhibit shows one assembly room for Southeastern Christian.

EXHIBIT VI-40

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SOUTHEASTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized				Standard	Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(a)	(b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	6	-	-	6	183	-	-	183	29%	-	-	29%	33%	19%	-	-	19%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	3	-	-	3	58	-	-	58	10	-	-	10	11	19	-	-	19
Study Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 50-hour week of the institution.

(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

SUE BENNETT COLLEGE

- The utilization of instructional facilities at Sue Bennett College is illustrated in Exhibit VI-41 which shows statistics on number of rooms, number of student stations, hour utilization and student station utilization at the institution.
- The standard week submitted by Sue Bennett and used for calculating hour utilization was a base period of 35 hours.
    - In addition to this base period, hour utilization is also shown for a 44-hour standard week.
- The exhibit shows that 12 general classrooms containing 412 student stations are used 49 per cent of the time.
    - All of these rooms are in good condition.
    - Student station utilization in these general classrooms was 29 per cent.
- Class laboratories numbering seven were used 33 per cent of the time, and an average of 19 per cent of the stations were occupied.
- Also reported for Sue Bennett were two study rooms and one assembly room.
- Because the school's standard week of 35 hours is less than the theoretical standard week of 44 hours, all utilization statistics calculated on that basis are correspondingly greater.

EXHIBIT VI-41

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SUE BENNETT COLLEGE

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition					Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Standard Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	12	-	-	12	412	-	-	412	49%	-	-	49%	39%	29%	-	-	29%
Seminar Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratories	7	-	-	7	175	-	-	175	33	-	-	33	26	19	-	-	19
Study Rooms	2	-	-	2	89	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	1	-	-	1	785	-	-	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Based on the 35-hour week of the institution.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

SUMMARY

- Taken as a group (Exhibit VI-42), the independent colleges have a total of 515 general classrooms and 266 laboratories.
    - Of these, 76 classrooms and 30 laboratories are in less than satisfactory condition.
- On the basis of the normal school week of the respective institutions, room utilization averages 40 per cent for classrooms and 20 per cent for laboratories.
    - On the basis of a standard 44-hour week, room utilization averages 41 per cent for classrooms and 21 per cent for laboratories.
- Student station utilization averages 23 per cent for classrooms a 13 per cent for laboratories.
    - The six condition 3 laboratories were used 24 per cent of the time, an indication that better utilization of all laboratories is certainly possible.

EXHIBIT VI-42

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, SUMMARY OF THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized(a)					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized(b)			
	Condition				Condition				Condition			Total	Standard Total	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	(c)	(d)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	439	54	22	515	15,307	1,867	478	17,652	39%	31%	28%	40%	41%	22%	20%	16%	23%
Seminar Rooms	13	-	-	13	102	-	-	102	6	-	-	6	7	17	-	-	17
Laboratories	236	24	6	266	4,852	363	128	5,343	22	18	39	20	21	13	12	24	13
Study Rooms	89	7	15	111	1,245	n.a.	n.a.	1,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	58	8	2	68	6,302	224	n.a.	6,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.

(a)Excludes Centre College and Union College which did not submit data.

(b)Excludes Centre College, Transylvania College and Union College which did not submit data.

(c)Based on the schools' standard week.

(d)Based on a 44-hour week.

n.a. - not available.

SPACE UTILIZATION: COMMONWEALTH SUMMARY

- Taken as a group (Exhibit VI-43), the Commonwealth has a total of 1,322 general classrooms and 761 laboratories.
  - Of these, 132 classrooms and 66 laboratories are in less than satisfactory condition.
- In computing Commonwealth utilization data, utilization figures for the groups of schools were weighted by FTE enrollments.
- On the basis of the normal school week of the respective institutions, room utilization averages 49 per cent for classrooms and 27 per cent for laboratories.
  - On the basis of a standard 44-hour week, room utilization averages 55 per cent for classrooms and 32 per cent for laboratories.
- Student station utilization averages 29 per cent for classrooms and 19 per cent for laboratories.

EXHIBIT VI-43

UTILIZATION: ROOMS AND STUDENT STATIONS, BY CONDITION OF SPACE, COMMONWEALTH SUMMARY

	Number Of Rooms				Number Of Student Stations				Per Cent Of Hours Utilized					Per Cent Of Student Stations Utilized			
	Condition				Condition				Condition				Standard	Condition			
	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total	1	2	3	Total (a)	Total (b)	1	2	3	Total
General Classrooms	1,190	72	60	1,322	52,932	2,590	2,101	57,623	49%	35%	43%	49%	55%	29%	26%	27%	29%
Seminar Rooms	64	-	-	64	2,353	-	-	2,353	24	-	-	24	29	25	-	-	25
Laboratories	695	35	31	761	19,423	545	1,122	21,090	28	25	28	27	32	18	16	33	19
Study Rooms	208	29	16	253	1,698	10	22	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assembly Rooms	83	11	12	106	10,483	1,763	300	12,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: 1, space satisfactory
2, needs major rehabilitation
3, should be razed.
(a)Based on the schools' standard week.
(b)Based on a 44-hour week.

VII - PROJECTED FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

- Guidelines And Formulas
    - Introduction
    - Space Guidelines
    - Projection Formulas
- The Public Sector
    - Approach
    - University of Kentucky
    - Regional State-Supported Institutions
    - University of Louisville
    - University of Kentucky Community Colleges
- The Independent Sector
    - Approach
    - Independent Colleges
    - Independent Junior Colleges
- Facilities Projections: Commonwealth Summary

GUIDELINES AND FORMULAS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter projects future facilities requirements for the 11-year period ending the fall of 1978. Projections are presented on a net square footage, gross square footage, and dollar cost basis. The foregoing methodology and the projections demonstrate the type of analysis which can be performed to determine the future facilities needs implicit in enrollment trends, condition of available space, and extent to which the available space is utilized. The following paragraphs indicate the scope of the projections.

- Projections have been made for 40 institutions within the State.
    - The University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville have each been treated individually.
    - The five regional State-supported institutions are treated individually and then summarized.
    - Nine community colleges are treated individually and then summarized as a group.
        - After the data collection phase for this study was completed, five more community colleges were opened; these are included as a group.
        - The Paducah two-year college is included in the community college section in this chapter and in other chapters.
    - The public sector is summarized as a group.
    - The 16 independent four-year colleges are treated individually (for the purposes of the analysis, Bellarmine and Ursuline have been combined), and then summarized.
    - The seven independent junior colleges are treated individually.
    - The 23 independent colleges are then summarized.
    - The public and independent sectors are then summarized for the Commonwealth as a whole.

- The objective of this part of the study is to assess the space needs for 1978 in terms of square feet and capital requirements, on the basis of what is known today.
    - The space projections have been developed from enrollment projections, as well as the curriculum plans and general policies of each of the 40 institutions.
    - These plans, projections and policies were determined in campus interviews with representatives of each of the institutions.
- Space needs for 1978 will be projected for instructional space, office space, residential space and other space.
    - Instructional space includes only general classrooms, seminar rooms and laboratory rooms for class use.
    - Office space includes faculty offices and also administrative and staff offices.
    - Residential space includes dormitory or apartment sleeping-rooms space for single and married students.
        - It does not include faculty or administrative housing.
    - Other space includes provision for instructional space not specifically included above, as well as research, general, and auxiliary facilities space.
        - It also includes lounge recreation and food service areas for the dormitories.
- So that the space will conform to accepted projection formulas and square foot per student station guidelines, the space categories in this chapter differ somewhat from those used in previous chapters of the study.
    - For example, nonclass laboratories (research laboratories) are included in the laboratory category in Chapter V, but are included in the "other" space category in Chapter VII and its exhibits.

Guidelines from several educational studies have been used to project future space requirements. The sources of the guidelines, the guideline figures, and their general relationship to historical space per student or student station are discussed in the following paragraphs. The specific applicability of a guideline or historical statistic to the projection of space requirements for the various groups of schools is discussed in later sections of the chapter. All guidelines are in terms of assignable, or net - not gross - space.

INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE

- The instructional space guidelines are a composite of two sources:
    - "Space and Utilization Standards," California Public Higher Education - a report to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, State of California, 1966.
    - "College and University Facilities Survey," Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1965.

CLASSROOM SPACE

- The basis of measurement is the number of square feet per student station.
    - The guideline, which varies with the size of the classroom, is shown in the table below:

Number Of Stations Per Classroom	Assignable Square Feet Per Station
20	17
30	15
50	14
125	10-12
250	9-10

  - This guideline applies only to classroom and seminar rooms; it does not apply to service space for classrooms, study rooms, or service areas.
    - o These categories are covered under the discussion of "other space" later in this chapter.

LABORATORY SPACE

- The number of square feet per laboratory student station for class use varies with the type of laboratory and the level of study.
  - Undergraduate universities with substantial enrollments in physical and life sciences should provide 40 to 50 square feet per student station.
  - Undergraduate liberal arts colleges, junior colleges, and community colleges, emphasizing the humanities, arts, behavioral sciences and preprofessional preparation, should provide 35 to 45 square feet per student station.
  - Universities with strong emphasis on engineering and graduate programs should provide 50 to 60 square feet per student station.

OFFICE SPACE

- Office space includes faculty offices, staff offices, and other administrative space.
  - CMP data, based on similar studies in other states, show a generally consistent ratio of office space to the number of students except where material amounts of space are allocated to office space for graduate teaching and research assistants.
- Colleges and universities should provide 14 square feet of office space per full-time-equivalent student.
- Universities with extensive graduate assistanceships should provide 20 to 40 square feet per full-time-equivalent student.

- Community colleges should provide 12 square feet per full-time-equivalent student.

RESIDENTIAL SPACE

- Residential space refers to sleeping room space only; lounge space, food service space, and other areas within dormitories are included in the category of "other space."
  - The guidelines from the same sources mentioned above apply to single or married student housing.
- Public colleges and universities should provide 113.5 square feet of space per boarded student.
- Private colleges and universities should provide 120 square feet of space per boarded student.

OTHER SPACE

- All space not specifically covered in the guidelines discussed above is included in this category.
  - "Other space" includes research, auditorium, library, physical education, student union, and miscellaneous dormitory space.
  - Both public colleges and universities and private colleges and universities should provide 66 square feet per FTE student and an additional 52 square feet of lounge and dining space per boarded student.
  - Community colleges should provide 75.4 square feet of "other space" per student.

APPLICABILITY OF GUIDELINES

- Comparison of the guidelines with actual 1967 data for each of the four major groups of colleges and universities in the State provides a basis for validating the guidelines and an opportunity to isolate and analyze situations where the differences between the guidelines and the actual data are significant.

Regional State-Supported Institutions, The University Of Kentucky And The University Of Louisville

- The actual space statistics of the seven public four-year colleges and universities are presented below.
  - Some of the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville figures differ from the other schools because of the larger graduate programs, engineering sciences, and basic and applied research in these institutions.
- Classroom space ranges from 17 to 30 square feet per student station, somewhat above the guideline range.
  - In view of the current trend toward larger classes and fewer square feet per student station, 16.5 square feet per student station is used in the projections.
- Laboratory space at present ranges from 26 to 52 square feet.
  - Fifty-five square feet per student station has been used for the universities of Kentucky and Louisville and 45 for the other five schools.
- Office space ranges from 8.8 to 16.3 square feet per student for the five regional schools.
  - The University of Kentucky averages 42.2 square feet per student, chiefly because of the office space provided for graduate assistants.
  - Projections are based on 14 square feet per student for the regional schools, 20 for the University of Louisville, and 42 for the University of Kentucky.

- Residential sleeping-room space ranges from 102.5 to 114.3 square feet per boarded student.
    - A guideline figure of 113.5 square feet has been used for all institutions.
- "Other" square feet per student ranges from 51.3 to 87.4 for research, study (library), special use, general use, and support facilities.
    - For all institutions except the University of Kentucky, 70.3 square feet has been used.
        - o For the University, the complexity of public service and research activities necessitates a more detailed approach, as will be explained later.
- An additional 52 square feet per boarded student is provided for dormitory dining and lounge space.

Community Colleges

- The actual space statistics for the nine community colleges included in both the inventory and the projections are discussed below.
    - Classroom space averages 15.3 square feet per student station, slightly above the guideline of 15.
    - Laboratory space ranges from 18.5 to 48.1 square feet per student station, averaging 27.1
        - o Use of the guideline average of 40 square feet per station in the projection formula would necessitate the upgrading of laboratory space facilities for all but one of the schools.
    - Office space ranges from 6.4 to 18 assignable square feet.
        - o The actual average square feet is 11 and the guideline (based on national averages) is 12.5.

- Since community college systems throughout the country are in a relatively early state of development, no directly relevant standards or historical data exist for the "other space" of these institutions; accordingly, the guidelines for public and independent four-year colleges have been used, with certain modifications
  - o The 75.5 square feet per student adopted as the guideline includes 68 square feet of additional lounge and cafeteria space, since the community colleges have no dormitories and hence no dormitory or lounge space.
  - o Actual "other space" is considerably below the guideline for nearly all of the community colleges, reflecting their early stage of development.

Independent Colleges And Independent Junior Colleges

- The actual space statistics of the 16 independent four-year colleges and the eight independent junior colleges are discussed below.
  - Classroom space per student station averages 20.2, above the guideline used for projections, which ranged from 13 to 17 square feet.
  - Laboratory space per student station ranged from 29.4 to 56.2 square feet.
    - o Projections were made on the basis of 40 or 45 square feet, depending on the emphasis placed on science and engineering.
  - Office space ranges from 10.4 to 28.8 square feet per student.
    - o Projections were made on the basis of 14 square feet per student.
  - Residential sleeping space per student ranges from 110.2 to 135.8 square feet.
    - o Projections were made on the basis of 120 square feet per student.

- "Other" space per student ranged from 52.3 to 110.5 square feet.
  - o Projections were made on the basis of 66 square feet per student.
  - o An additional 52 square feet of dining and lounge space was projected for boarded students.

PROJECTION FORMULAS

The space needs and capital requirements of the colleges and universities of the Commonwealth over the 11-year period ending 1978 have been projected in accordance with enrollment projections and academic policy statements obtained during campus interviews with representatives of each of the schools. At least one discussion was held on the campus of each institution. In a number of cases two or three discussions were held.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

- Enrollment projection data on an FTE basis were collected and validated.
    - The 1978 projection is presented and compared on a percentage growth basis to actual 1967 data in the projection discussions for each institution.
- Public sector data were validated by comparisons with historical growth trends, and comparisons with a previous Cresap, McCormick and Paget projection of the demand for public higher education in Kentucky based on demographic and enrollment rate data.
- Public sector enrollment is projected to increase 103 per cent from approximately 54,000 FTE in fall 1967 (excluding Paducah Junior College) to 109,798 FTE in fall 1978.
    - This is moderately greater than the 90.1 per cent growth rate previously forecast by Cresap, McCormick and Paget; it is chiefly the result of the increased scope of the community college program.
- Independent sector enrollment is projected to increase 47.5 per cent from 20,020 in 1967 to 29,525 in 1978.
    - This represents an average annual increase of 4.3 per cent, just above the average growth for the independent sector nationally.
    - Independent colleges are relying on a successful out-of-State recruiting effort to provide a substantial portion of this growth.
    - The effect of the developing system of community colleges is difficult to assess.

  - Independent institutions grew nearly 8 per cent per year during the 1957-67 period.

- Independent sector data were reviewed and revised where indicated, on the basis of the following considerations:
  - The historical growth trends of the individual institutions
  - National and regional growth trends in the independent sector
  - The effect of the developing system of community colleges
  - The effect, magnitude, and relative success of out-of-State recruiting efforts.

INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE

- Instructional space includes the general classrooms, seminar rooms, and laboratories for class use.
  - The remaining instructional space such as research (nonclass) laboratories is included in the "other" category.
- General classrooms and seminar rooms (hereafter referred to as "classrooms") are projected on a different basis from laboratory rooms for class use (laboratories) because differing factors affect the use of each.
- During this study, a two-step formula was developed to project net assignable square feet for classrooms and laboratories.

Classroom Space

- The formula, presented algebraically in two steps, is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Full-time-equivalent enrollment} \times \text{student station hours per week}}{\text{Room utilization goal} \times \text{student station utilization goal} \times \text{standard hours per week}} = \text{Student station requirements}$$

$$\text{Student stations} \times \text{area per student station} = \text{Required classroom area}$$

- Student station hours per week is the number of hours a student physically occupies a station each week.
  - This statistic is modified for each major class of institutions in this study, depending on variations in the curriculum mix.
    - o Detailed discussion of the statistic precedes the projections for each major institutional group.
- Utilization is the level of room and student station use discussed in the previous chapter; a 70 per cent room utilization is the commonly accepted goal for classroom student stations.
- Standard hours per week is the number of hours each respective institution uses as its basic week (e.g., 50 hours, 44 hours, 35 hours).
- Student station requirements represent the total number of student stations required to meet the projected enrollment.
- Area per student station is the guideline number of square feet per student station that should be assigned.

Laboratory Space

- The same formula is used for laboratory space also.
- Utilization is the level of room and student station use discussed in the previous chapter; a 50 per cent room utilization is the commonly accepted goal for laboratories.
  - An 85 per cent utilization is the commonly accepted goal for classroom student stations.

OFFICE SPACE

- Office space is computed as the product of the full-time-equivalent enrollment projection times the guideline number of square feet per student.

RESIDENTIAL SPACE

- Residential space is computed as the product of the full-time-equivalent enrollment projection, the percentage of total enrollment to be boarded, and the guideline number of square feet per boarded student.

OTHER SPACE

- Other space is computed by the following formula:

  FTE enrollment x
  guideline for other space per student
  plus
  FTE enrollment x
  boarding percentage x
  lounge and dining space per boarded student

TOTAL SPACE

- Each of the projections described above (for instructional space, office space, residential space and other) appears in an exhibit of this report.
  - On the exhibit, the current available space in each category is deducted from the projected total requirements; the remainder represents the additional space required.
    - A further allowance is made for current space that should be razed.
- Since the projections are in net assignable square feet, they must be adjusted to produce the total gross space requirements.
  - According to Office of Education historical data, 75 per cent of the gross space is net assignable; the 25 per cent balance is allowance for construction and circulatory space.
    - The adjustment thus adds one-third of total assignable space to produce the total gross space figure.

COSTS

- The final step is to multiply the total gross space by the present cost per square foot for construction, to arrive at total projected expenditures.
  - The projected expenditures are calculated for each of the four types of space individually and then summed based on regional 1968 construction costs.
    - A figure of $27 per gross square foot has been applied to instructional and office construction; $23 per gross square foot to residential construction, which on the whole is less expensive; and $28 per gross square foot to other space, which may include more expensive facilities.
    - The same figures have been used for all institutions; they represent 1968 costs and would therefore be subject to escalation, but do provide an order-of-magnitude estimate.

PROJECTIONS: THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The general approach to these projections, outlined in the preceding pages, has been further modified as follows for the institutions in the public sector.

- In addition to the guideline data previously presented, the number of hours per week spent by each student in classrooms and laboratories is needed to complete the projection formulas for each institution.

CLASSROOM AND LABORATORY LOADS

- Since student load varies according to the mix of program offerings, it differs for each group of institutions studied.
- For the University of Kentucky the following data are used:
  - Fifteen classroom student station hours per week
  - Three and one-half laboratory student station hours per week, based on a heavy weighting of divisional and curriculum factors which emphasize engineering, science, upper and graduate division work.
- For the regional colleges and universities:
  - Fourteen classroom student station hours per week
  - Two and one-half laboratory student station hours per week.
- For the University of Kentucky:
  - Fourteen classroom student station hours per week
  - Three laboratory student station hours per week.
- For the University of Kentucky community colleges:
  - Fourteen classroom student station hours per week
  - One and one-half laboratory student station hours per week.

- It is assumed that enrollment and facilities requirements growth will take place uniformly over the 11-year planning period unless specifically noted to the contrary in the discussion of the individual institutions.

The space needs of the University of Kentucky are projected to be as follows.

- The University of Kentucky projects an FTE enrollment of 22,966 by 1978, an increase of 70 per cent over the 1967 figure of 13,364.
  - The average annual growth of 5.1 per cent is below the 8.8 per cent rate of the 1957-67 period but is in accord with growth estimates based on the college-going rate for the public sector in Kentucky.
- Total space as shown in Exhibit VII-1 is projected at 6,363,810 assignable square feet, an increase of 30.2 per cent over the 1967 level of 4,891,962.
  - Total assignable square feet per student decreases from 366.4 in 1967 to 275.4 in 1978.
  - This decrease per student is due mainly to the spreading of special use and support space over greater numbers of students.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to increase at a slower rate than enrollment.
  - The projections call for 419,910 square feet of space by 1978, an increase of 12.2 per cent over the 1967 figure of 374,176 square feet.
  - If utilization goals are attained, additional numbers of students can be accommodated by existing space.
  - Projections presented for the University of Kentucky are based on utilization goals discussed earlier in this report:
    - o Classroom utilization of 70 per cent and student station utilization of 66 per cent
    - o Laboratory room utilization of 50 per cent and student station utilization of 85 per cent.

EXHIBIT VII-1

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

University Of Kentucky: Main Campus
Agricultural Experimental Stations And Medical Center

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	419,910(a)	980,400	440,241	4,523,259(b)	6,363,810(c)
Less: current available space (NSF)	374,176	563,631	440,241	3,513,914	4,892,962
Additional space requirement (NSF)	45,734	416,769	-	1,009,345	1,471,848
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	18,645	4,825	-	12,010	35,480
Total additional space (NSF)	64,379	421,594	-	1,021,355	1,507,328
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	21,459	140,539	-	340,448	502,438
Total additional gross space (GSF)	85,838	562,125	-	1,361,803	2,009,766
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	-	$32	-
Projected construction expenditures	$2,317,626	$15,177,375	-	$43,577,696	$61,072,697

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.
(a)Alternative projection 668,617 (see text).
(b)Detailed projections are shown in Exhibit VII-2.
(c)Alternative projection 248,707 plus 6,363,810 would equal 6,612,517 (see text).

  - Projections made by the University of Kentucky call for 668,617 square feet of space, based on lower student station utilization goals:
    - o A classroom utilization of 70 per cent but student station utilization of 50 per cent
    - o A laboratory utilization of 50 per cent but student station utilization of 40 per cent.
  - University policy on student station utilization goals is based on the fact that, to an extent, classrooms and laboratories built for the size of classes usually prevailing in upper and lower divisions are too large for the sections taught at the Master's and Doctor's levels (which are experiencing the largest percentage growth in enrollment).
  - Adoption of University of Kentucky goals would increase projected instructional space requirements by 248,707 square feet, to a total of 668,617 square feet.

- Office space requirements will amount to 980,400 square feet in 1978, 73.8 per cent over the 563,631 available in 1967.
  - Office space growth closely parallels enrollment growth.
- Residential space requirements for student housing under University of Kentucky proprietorship will not increase.
  - According to University policy, private enterprise will be encouraged to provide future housing needs.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 4,523,259 square feet - an increase of 28.5 per cent from the 1967 figure of 3,513,914.
  - The magnitude and variety of University of Kentucky research, public service, and institutional activity makes the "other" space category an unusually large portion (71 per cent in 1978) of total space.

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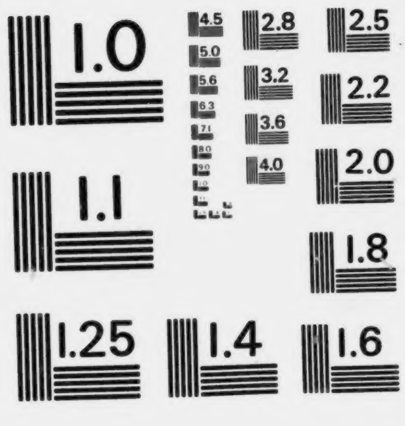
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

    - o "Other" space is broken down into eight subcategories detailed in Exhibit VII-2.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 6,363,810 net assignable square feet.

- Total additional space of 1,507,328 assignable square feet will be required.

    - Projected space requirements of 6,363,810 square feet less 4,891,962 square feet of currently available space gives a space requirement of 1,471,848 assignable square feet.

    - Replacement of substandard space will require an additional 35,480 square feet.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 2,009,766 square feet.

- At current construction costs,* construction expenditures will amount to $61,072,697 in all of which $43,577,696 would be for "other" space.

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*Because of the University's special needs, a figure of $32 per gross square foot was used to estimate the costs of "other" space.

EXHIBIT VII-2

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Detail Of "Other" Space Projections, University Of Kentucky

Type Of Space	Comment	Basis Of Projection	Projection Statistic	Square Feet Required
Research	-	375 square feet per faculty member	1,445 faculty members based on student-faculty ratio of 16:1	541,875
Study	Primarily library	15 square feet per student including provision for archives	22,966 students	344,490
Special-use facilities	-	Declining scale from 50 to 60 square feet per student	22,966 students	1,148,300
General-use facilities	Primarily food, lounge and assembly	14 square feet per student	22,966 students	321,524
Supporting facilities	-	35 square feet per student	22,966 students	805,412
Medical care facilities	-	University of Kentucky program plans	-	282,000
Dormitory lounge and dining space	-	Will not increase	-	741,858
Miscellaneous	-	Will not increase	-	337,800
Total				4,523,259

Space needs for the five regional institutions - Eastern Kentucky University, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Western Kentucky University and Kentucky State College - are presented individually and summarized below.

EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

- Eastern Kentucky University projects an FTE enrollment of 12,000 by the fall of 1972, and no enrollment growth thereafter.
  - This represents an increase of 59.3 per cent over the 1967 figure of 7,535.
- Exhibit VII-3 summarizes the facilities projections, which call for a 51.5 per cent growth in total assignable space.
  - Space requirements for 1972 and 1978 are identical, since the University plans to complete its growth by 1972.
- Instructional space requirements will rise 17.6 per cent from the 1967 level of 130,047 square feet.
  - It is anticipated that the effective student capacity of existing space can be increased substantially, and therefore classroom space requirements are expected to grow only 10.6 per cent while enrollments are rising 59.3 per cent.
    - o The major portion of additional classroom capacity will result from attainment of utilization goals in existing rooms; capacity can also be increased slightly if additional student stations can be placed in existing space.
    - o The 1967 figures for Eastern Kentucky University show 19.1 square feet per classroom student station as compared with the 16.5-square-foot guideline figure.

EXHIBIT VII-3

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Eastern Kentucky University

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	152,941	168,000	1,075,980	1,330,872	2,727,793
Less: current available space (NSF)	130,047	93,130	655,777	921,128	1,800,082
Additional space requirement (NSF)	22,894	74,870	420,203	409,744	927,711
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	1,871	21,467	15,151	38,489
Total additional space (NSF)	22,894	76,741	441,670	424,895	966,200
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	7,631	25,580	147,223	141,632	322,066
Total additional gross space (GSF)	30,525	102,321	588,893	566,527	1,288,266
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$824,175	$2,762,667	$13,544,539	$15,862,756	$32,994,137

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Laboratory space requirements will increase 46.4 per cent, even though attainment of the utilization goal will provide a significant amount of additional enrollment capacity.
  - o Additional space is required because the guidelines call for 45 square feet per laboratory station while the 1967 actual figures show only 32.3 square feet per station.

- Office space requirements will amount to 168,000 assignable square feet in 1972, up 80.4 per cent from 93,130 in 1967.
  - Office space growth exceeds enrollment growth, since the office space guidelines call for more square feet of office space per student than has heretofore been provided.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 2,727,793 net assignable square feet, or 227.3 square feet per student.

- Total additional space of 966,200 assignable square feet will be required.
  - Projected space requirements of 2,727,793 square feet less 1,800,082 square feet of currently available space gives a space requirement of 927,711 assignable square feet.
  - Replacement of substandard space will require an additional 38,489 square feet.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 1,288,266 square feet.

- At current construction costs, as detailed in Exhibit VII-3 total construction expenditures will amount to $32,994,137.

MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY

- Morehead State University projects an FTE enrollment of 11,208 by 1978, an overall increase of 105.5 per cent over the 1967 figure of 5,453.
  - The average annual per cent growth of 9.6 per cent is in accord with the historical growth trend of the University.
  - Faculty ranks are expected to grow at approximately the same rate.
    - A modest decline in the teaching load will therefore slightly lower the student/faculty ratio.
- Exhibit VII-4 summarizes the facilities projections made, and shows that total assignable space requirements will increase by 1,396,552 square feet, or 132.6 per cent.
  - Total space will increase at a faster rate than enrollment because of current shortages of office space and because of space requirements for lounge and recreation facilities which appear in the "other" category.
- Instructional space requirements in 1978 will amount to 155,833 assignable square feet, assuming attainment of the utilization goal.
  - This represents an increase of 37.7 per cent.
- Office space requirements will amount to 156,912 assignable square feet, an increase of 186 per cent over the 1967 figure of 54,860
  - In 1967, Morehead State University averaged 10.1 square feet of office space per student, compared with the public university average of 14.1.

EXHIBIT VII-4

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Morehead State University

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	155,833	156,912	928,639	1,208,469	2,449,853
Less: current available space (NSF)	113,172	54,860	351,667	533,602	1,053,301
Additional space requirement (NSF)	42,661	102,052	576,972	674,867	1,396,552
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	42,661	102,052	576,972	674,867	1,396,552
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	14,220	34,017	192,324	224,956	465,517
Total additional gross space (GSF)	56,881	136,069	769,296	899,823	1,862,069
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$1,535,787	$3,673,863	$17,693,808	$25,195,044	$48,098,502

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Projections have been made on the basis of the 14.1 figure.
  - In 1968 the Professional Education Building was completed; it contains substantial additions to faculty office space.
  - The University plans to remodel some currently unused but structurally sound space into office space in 1969.
    - The completion of such space would reduce the square footage requirement for new office space as projected above.
- Residential space requirements by 1978 will be 928,639 assignable square feet, based on an increase of 164.2 per cent from the 1967 level of 351,667.
  - These figures represent sleeping-room space; lounge and dining space is included in the "other" category.
    - The number of boarded students will rise nearly 100 per cent from the current level of 4,250 over the 10-year period; University projections call for 73 per cent of the FTE student body to be boarded in 1978.
    - Historically, Morehead has had a below average amount of sleeping space per student; projections have been based on the recommended guideline of 113.5 square feet per student.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to reach 1,208,469 assignable square feet by 1978.
  - The 126.5 per cent increase is slightly greater than the increase in total enrollment, becuase of the need for student lounge and recreation facilities.
    - The University intends to build a student union in the near future.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 2,449,853 net assignable square feet, of which 1,396,552 represents additional space.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 1,862,069 square feet.

- At current construction costs, construction expenditures will amount to $48,098,502.

MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY

- Murray State University projects an FTE enrollment of 11,889 by the fall of 1978, an increase of 82.2 per cent over the 1967 figure of 6,524.

- Exhibit VII-5 summarizes the facilities projections, which call for an increase of 1,050,851 square feet, or 76.2 per cent in total assignable space requirements.

  - The number of square feet per student declines from 211.2 to 204.4.

  - Space requirements grow faster than enrollment, since a forecast doubling of boarded students, as well as needs for athletic and general purpose buildings far offset the the low growth rate of instructional space requirements.

- Instructional space requirements call for a modest growth from 180,374 square feet in 1967 to 202,035 in 1978.

  - Classroom space requirements will grow slightly, from 128,654 square feet to 132,100 square feet, for the reasons listed below.

    - o Current classrooms appear to be too large and, if it is economically feasible to do so, should be remodeled to provide more classrooms per building and/or student stations per classroom.

    - o Projections have been made on the basis of the guideline figure of 16.5 square feet per student station; the 1967 space inventory shows that 28.5 square feet per student station is now provided.

    - o The attainment of utilization goals will increase student capacity without the addition of instructional space.

  - Laboratory space requirements will increase 35.2 per cent from the 1967 level of 51,720 square feet to a 1978 level of 69,935 square feet.

EXHIBIT VII-5

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Murray State University

Item	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
	Type Of Space				
Projected space requirement (NSF)	202,035	166,446	843,376	1,217,731	2,429,588
Less: current available space (NSF)	180,374	93,701	395,647	709,015	1,378,737
Additional space requirement (NSF)	21,661	72,745	447,729	508,716	1,050,851
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	79,804	25,456	68,757	236,579	410,596
Total additional space (NSF)	101,465	98,201	516,486	745,295	1,461,447
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	33,822	32,734	172,162	248,432	487,150
Total additional gross space (GSF)	135,287	130,935	688,648	993,727	1,948,597
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$3,652,749	$3,535,245	$15,838,904	$27,824,356	$50,851,254

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- o Increased student capacity from attainment of utilization goals will be offset by the need to upgrade the space per student station.

- o The 1967 space inventory shows 39 square feet per student station, second lowest among the public universities and colleges; projections have been made on the basis of 45 square feet per station.

- Office space requirements will grow 77.6 per cent, to a 1978 level of 166,446 square feet.

- Residential space requirements by 1978 will be 843,376 square feet - up 113 per cent on a 100 per cent increase in the planned number of boarded single and married students.

  - Murray State University, like Eastern and Morehead, is located in a relatively small city, without significant amounts of off-campus housing available.

- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 1,217,731 square feet by 1978, an increase of 71.7 per cent from 1967 levels.

  - Current Murray State University construction plans call for an academic-athletic facility, a University center, a field house and other structures which fall into the "other" space category.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 2,429,588 net assignable square feet.

- The total additional space requirement of 1,461,447 assignable square feet takes into account the upgrading of substandard space to the extent of 410,596 square feet.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 1,948,597 square feet.

- At current construction costs, total construction expenditures will amount to $50,851,254.

WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

- Western Kentucky University projects an FTE enrollment of 17,400 by 1978, an increase of 95 per cent over the 1967 figure of 8,922.
    - The average annual growth of 8.6 per cent is below the 10 to 15 per cent rate of the early 1960's but is in accord with growth estimates based on the college-going rate for the public sector in Kentucky.
- Total space is projected at 3,143,375 assignable square feet, an increase of 143.8 per cent over the 1967 level of 1,289,082 (Exhibit VII-6).
    - Total assignable square feet per student increases from 144.5 in 1967 to 180.6 in 1978.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to increase more slowly than enrollment; the projections call for 241,925 square feet of space by 1978, an increase of 15.9 per cent over the 1967 figure of 208,678 square feet.
    - If utilization goals are attained, additional numbers of students can be accommodated by existing space.
        - o Classroom student station utilization is currently 29 per cent, as compared with the goal of 66 per cent.
        - o Class laboratory student station utilization is currently less than 20 per cent, as compared with the goal of 85 per cent.
    - Instructional space policies of Western Kentucky University call for 20 square feet per student station in order to avoid classroom conditions in which students might be crowded; Saturday classes have been adopted as a means of achieving better use of campus buildings.

EXHIBIT VII-6

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Western Kentucky University

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	241,925(a)	243,600	987,450	1,670,400	3,143,375
Less: current available space (NSF)	208,678	133,243	440,291	506,870	1,289,082
Additional space requirement (NSF)	33,247	110,357	547,159	1,163,530	1,854,293
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	21,048	-	21,048
Total additional space (NSF)	33,247	110,357	568,207	1,163,530	1,875,341
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	11,082	36,786	189,402	387,843	625,113
Total additional gross space (GSF)	44,329	147,143	757,609	1,551,373	2,500,454
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$1,196,883	$3,972,861	$17,425,007	$43,438,444	$66,033,195

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.
(a)If current University policy is followed, instructional space requirements would be 275,479 square feet.

  - o The projections discussed above were based on 16.5 square feet per student classroom station; to achieve 20 square feet, an additional 33,247 square feet of classroom space will be required, as noted on Exhibit VII-6.

- Office space requirements will amount to 243,600 square feet in 1978, up to 82.8 per cent from 133,243 in 1967.
  - Office space growth closely parallels enrollment growth, since the student/faculty ratio is expected to remain nearly constant and the historical ratio of office space to enrollment is close to the guideline figures.

- Residential space requirements by 1978 will be 987,450 square feet, up 124.3 per cent from 1967 and closely paralleling the projected 127.9 per cent growth in the number of boarded students.
  - Western Kentucky University plans to board 50 per cent of the projected 1978 FTE enrollment, and the numbers will increase from 3,818, to 8,700.

- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 1,670,400 square feet, an increase of 230 per cent from the 1967 figure of 506,870.
  - In 1967, the average square feet of "other" space per student was 56.8, nearly 34 square feet below the United States Office of Education averages for public universities in the southeast.

- Total additional space of 1.875,341 assignable square feet will be required, taking into consideration the upgrading or replacement of substandard space (21,048 square feet).

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 2,500,454 square feet.

- At current construction costs, total construction expenditures will amount to 66,033,195.

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

- Kentucky State College projects an FTE enrollment of 2,850 in 1978, an increase of 123.7 per cent over the 1967 figure of 1,274.
- Exhibit VII-7 summarizes the facilities projections, which call for a total of 570,522 square feet, a 42.7 per cent increase in total assignable space requirements.
  - Faculty and administrative homes and apartments are not included in these projections.
- Instructional space requirements for 1978 are projected to total 43,588 square feet versus the 43,437 square feet in 1967, assuming the attainment of utilization goals.
  - The new classroom building as yet unnamed containing over 30,000 assignable square feet of classroom and laboratory space has been included in the inventory of current available space.
    - Completed but not occupied as of the data of inventory, it now stands ready to serve the growing student body.
  - These projections do not include space required for vocational-technical education students.
    - Development of a major program would require space of a type and quantity distinct from the projections noted above.
- Office space requirements are projected to increase 92.3 per cent to a 1978 level of 39,900 assignable square feet.
- Residential space requirements are projected at 197,320 assignable square feet, on the basis of a 73.8 per cent increase in the number of boarded students.

EXHIBIT VII-7

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Kentucky State College

Item	Type Of Space				
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	43,588	39,900	197,320	289,714	570,522
Less: current available space (NSF)	43,437	20,744	102,490	233,113	399,784
Additional space requirement (NSF)	151	19,156	94,830	56,601	170,738
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	7,703	11,217	18,920
Total additional space (NSF)	151	19,156	102,533	67,818	189,658
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	50	6,385	34,178	22,606	63,219
Total additional gross space (GSF)	201	25,541	136,711	90,424	252,877
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected contruction expenditures	$5,427	$689,607	$3,144,353	$2,531,872	$6,371,259

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- "Other" space requirements are projected at 289, 714 assignable square feet.
    - The Kentucky State College 20-year Master Plan calls for construction of a student union building and renovation of a cafeteria during the 1968-71 period.
- The total projected space requirements of 570, 522 net assignable square feet include 18, 920 square feet to replace substandard space.
- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 252, 877 square feet.
- At current construction costs, per gross square foot, total construction expenditures will amount to $6, 371, 259.

SUMMARY

- In this and subsequent summaries excess space at one institution has not been netted against the requirements of another. The data in Exhibit VII-8 is computed without regard to the negative figures in the exhibit of an individual school. Transfer of students to schools with excess space is not assumed.
- Assignable space requirements are projected to increase 91.2 per cent to 11,321,131 square feet from the 1967 level of 5,920,986 square feet.
  - In addition 559,373 net square feet of less than satisfactory space will have to be razed.
- Allowing for space currently available the gross square footage construction requirements amount to 7,852,263.
- Projected capital expenditures for new construction amount to $204,348,347.
  - A reduction in capital expenditures could be achieved if remodeling costs for excess or less than satisfactory space were less than construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-8

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Regional State-Supported Institutions

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	796, 322	774, 858	4, 032, 765	5, 717, 186	11, 321, 131
Total additional gross space (after adjustments for currently available space and space to be razed) (GSF)	267,223	542, 009	2, 941, 157	4, 101, 874	7, 852, 263
Projected construction expenditures (in 1968 dollars)	$7, 215, 021	$14, 634, 243	$67, 646, 611	$114, 852, 472	$204, 348, 347

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- The University of Louisville projects an FTE enrollment of 16,952 by 1978 an increase of 169 per cent over the 1967 figure of 6,295.
    - The average annual growth of 15.4 per cent is several times their growth rate of the early 1960's, but is in accord with projections of public higher education demand in District V made in a previous Cresap, McCormick and Paget report.
- As Exhibit VII-9 shows, total space is projected at 2,561,402 assignable square feet, an increase of 118.3 per cent over the 1967 level of 1,173,546.
    - Total assignable square feet per student decreases from 186.4 in 1967 to 151.1 in 1978.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to increase at a slower rate than enrollment. The projections call for 235,130 square feet of space by 1978 an increase of 28 per cent over the 1967 figure of 183,641 square feet.
    - If utilization goals are attained additional numbers of students can be accommodated by existing space.
    - Classroom space requirements will increase from 77,164 square feet in 1967 to 132,280 square feet in 1978.
        - Student station utilization is currently 14 per cent as compared to the goal of 66 per cent.
    - Class laboratory space requirements will decline from 106,477 square feet in 1967 to 102,850 square feet in 1978.
        - Hour utilization is currently 23 per cent, compared to the goal of 50 per cent.
        - Student station utilization is currently 8 per cent as compared to the goal of 85 per cent.

EXHIBIT VII-9

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

University Of Louisville

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	235,130	339,040	598,000	1,389,232	2,561,402
Less: current available space (NSF)	183,641	102,447	118,230	769,228	1,173,546
Additional space requirement (NSF)	51,489	236,593	479,770	620,004	1,387,856
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	13,426	17,754	9,466	62,859	103,505
Total additional space (NSF)	64,915	254,347	489,236	682,863	1,491,361
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	21,638	84,781	163,077	227,619	497,115
Total additional gross space (GSF)	86,553	339,128	652,313	910,482	1,988,476
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$2,336,931	$9,156,456	$15,003,199	$25,493,496	$51,990,082

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Office space requirements will amount to 339,040 square feet in 1978 up to 230.9 per cent from 102,447 in 1967. Office space growth closely parallels enrollment growth since the student/faculty ratio is expected to remain nearly constant and the historical ratio of office space to enrollment is close to the guideline figures for medium-size universities with substantial numbers of graduate assistants.

- Residential space requirements by 1978 will be 598,000 square feet up 405.8 per cent from 1967 and closely paralleling the projected 453.1 per cent growth in the number of boarded students.

    - The University of Louisville plans to board 31 per cent of the projected 1978 FTE enrollment.

    - The number of boarded students will increase from 950 to 5,255.

- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 1,389,232 square feet an increase of 80.6 per cent from the 1967 figure of 769,228.

- Total additional space of 1,491,361 assignable square feet will be required.

    - Projected space requirements of 2,561,402 square feet less 1,173,546 square feet of currently available space gives a space requirement of 1,387,856 assignable square feet.

    - Replacement of conditions 2 and 3 space will require an additional 103,505 square feet.

- At current construction costs of $23.28 per gross square foot total construction expenditures will amount to $51,990,082.

    - Total gross space requirements will amount to 1,988,476 square feet.

    - Construction cost projection breakdowns are shown in Exhibit VII-9.

The projection data presented in this section include the nine community colleges presented in Chapters IV through VI; Paducah Community College, which belonged to the independent junior college group in 1967 and was presented with that group in previous chapters; and finally, five new colleges opened since 1967.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The following two assumptions underlie the projections made for the University of Kentucky Community College system.
    - All schools will remain two-year institutions.
    - Lexington Technical Institute will be expanded, bringing the total number of community colleges to 15.

AHSLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Ashland Community College projects an enrollment of 1,835 in the fall of 1978, representing an increase of 160.7 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 704.
- Exhibit VII-10 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for 184,215 square feet of space by 1978.
    - This amounts to 100.4 square feet per student.
- Since leased facilities have not been inventoried, the net and gross additional space requirements cannot be determined.

EXHIBIT VII-10

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Ashland Community College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	22,918	22,938	-	13,859	184,215
Less: current available space (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Additional space requirement (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional gross space (GSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	-	-	-	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	-	-	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

ELIZABETHTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Elizabethtown Community College expects an enrollment of 1,325 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 213.2 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 423.
- Exhibit VII-11 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 133,036 net square feet, a 248.2 per cent increase in total net space.
  - The College now has only 38,203 net square feet.
- Instructional space requirements are projected at 16,568 net square feet, representing 12,751 square feet of classroom space and 3,817 square feet of laboratory space.
- Office space is projected to require 16,563 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space requirements increase at nearly the same rate as enrollment.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 99,905 net square feet by 1978.
- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 94,833 square feet; converted to gross square feet, these additional space requirements amount to 126,443.
- The cost of providing these facilties is estimated to be $284,526 for instructional facilities, $372,627 for office space, and $2,858,912 for other space.

EXHIBIT VII-11

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Elizabethtown Community College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	16,568	16,563	-	99,905	133,036
Less: current available space (NSF)	8,664	6,212	-	23,327	38,203
Additional space requirement (NSF)	7,904	10,351	-	76,578	94,833
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	7,904	10,351	-	76,578	94,833
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	2,634	3,450	-	25,526	31,610
Total additional gross space (GSF)	10,538	13,801	-	102,104	126,443
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$284,526	$372,627	-	$2,858,912	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Henderson Community College is planning on an enrollment of 815 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 133.5 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 349.

- Exhibit VII-12 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 81,818 net square feet, a 154.8 per cent increase in total net space.

  - The College now has only 32,099 net square feet.

  - The projected facilities requirements will provide 100.4 square feet per student.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to be less than the space currently available since utilization of the facilities is substantially less than the goal, and increased utilization should provide space to accommodate the additional students projected to 1978.

- Office space is projected to require 10,188 net square feet by 1978, substantially above the present 4,247 square feet.

- "Other" space requirements are projected to reach 61,451 net square feet by 1978.

- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 49,719 square feet.

- In terms of total gross additional space requirements, this amounts to 66,292 square feet.

- The cost of providing these facilities would be $213,867 for the additional office space and $1,744,036 for "other" space.

  - If some of the instructional excess could be converted to office use, for example, this cost might be somewhat offset.

EXHIBIT VII-12

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Henderson Community College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	10,179	10,188	-	61,451	81,818
Less: current available space (NSF)	13,116	4,247	-	14,736	32,099
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(2,937)	5,941	-	46,715	49,719
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(2,937)	5,941	-	46,715	49,719
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(979)	1,980	-	15,572	16,573
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(3,916)	7,921	-	62,287	66,292
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures		$213,867	-	$1,744,036	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

HOPKINSVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Hopkinsville Community College projects an enrollment of 672 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 152.6 per cent over its fall 1967 enrollment of 266.

- Exhibit VII-13 summarizes the projected facilities requirements of 67,462 net square feet, representing a 57.1 per cent increase in total net space.
  - The projected facilities requirement is 100.4 square feet per student.
  - Space requirements grow more slowly than enrollment, since the College currently has a much greater amount of space per student than other schools in the system and than the national average.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to be less than current requirements since utilization of the facilities is considerably less than goal and increased utilization should provide space to accommodate the students projected to 1978.

- Office space is projected to require 8,400 net square feet by 1978, a doubling of the present amount.

- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 50,669 net square feet by 1978, also a doubling of the present amount.

- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 24,533 square feet; total gross additional space requirements amount to 32,711 square feet.

- The cost of providing these facilities would be $157,599 for the office space required, and $940,436 for the "other" space.
  - Possible conversion of some instructional space would be the only offsetting factor.

EXHIBIT VII-13

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Hopkinsville Community College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	8,393	8,400	-	50,669	67,462
Less: current available space (NSF)	13,428	4,022	-	25,479	42,929
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(5,035)	4,378	-	25,190	24,533
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(5,035)	4,378	-	25,190	24,533
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(1,678)	1,459	-	8,397	8,178
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(6,713)	5,837	-	33,587	32,711
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$157,599	-	$940,436	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

JEFFERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Jefferson Community College anticipates an enrollment of 4,195 in the fall of 1978.
    - The school did not begin operations until the fall of 1968.
- Exhibit VII-14 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for 419,124 net square feet or 99.5 square feet per student.
    - Data on a current net assignable space basis are not yet available.

EXHIBIT VII-14

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Jefferson Community College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	52, 141	52, 188	-	314, 795	419, 124
Less: current available space (NSF)	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
Additional space requirement (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional gross space (GSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	-	-	-	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	-	-	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.
n. a. - Not available.

NORTHERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Northern Community College projects an enrollment of 2,950 by the fall of 1978, an increase of 208.2 per cent above its fall 1967 enrollment of 957.
    - This rate of increase assumes that Northern will become a four-year institution.
- Exhibit VII-15 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for an eight-fold increase (from 32,255 to 296,148 square feet) in total net space.
    - The college now has only 33.6 net square feet per student and practically no athletic, library, lounge and sundry space.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 36,843 net square feet, or 28,344 square feet of classroom space plus 8,499 square feet of laboratory space.
    - This represents an increase of 130.6 per cent.
- Office space is projected to require 36,875 net square feet by 1978.
    - Office space requirements increase at a faster rate than enrollment since additional space should be provided for current as well as additional faculty.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 222,430 net square feet by 1978.
- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 263,893 square feet, or 351,857 gross square feet.
- Construction costs are estimated at $751,248 for instructional facilities, $1,106,028 for office facilities, and $7,925,932 for "other" types of space.

EXHIBIT VII-15

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Northern Community College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	36,843	36,875	-	222,430	296,148
Less: current available space (NSF)	15,975	6,152	-	10,128	32,255
Additional space requirement (NSF)	20,868	30,723	-	212,302	263,893
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	20,868	30,723	-	212,302	263,893
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	6,956	10,241	-	70,767	87,964
Total additional gross space (GSF)	27,824	40,964	-	283,069	351,857
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$751,248	$1,106,028	-	$7,925,932	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

PADUCAH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Paducah Community College, which was an independent junior college and is now part of the University of Kentucky Community College system projects an enrollment of 1,960 by the fall of 1978 up 77.2 per cent from the fall 1967 enrollment of 1,106.

- Exhibit VII-16 summarizes the projected facilities requirements of 196,793 net square feet an increase of 226.2 per cent over 1967.

  - The College now has only 54.5 net square feet per student, less than the 103.3 square feet per student which the projected facilities would provide.

- Instructional space requirements are projected as less (24,515 square feet versus 26,805 square feet) than current space, since utilization of the facilities is considerably less than goal and increased utilization should provide space to accommodate the additional students projected to 1978.

- Office space is projected to require 24,494 net square feet by 1970.

- "Other" space requirements are projected to require 147,784 square feet, a substantial increase over the present 26,255 square feet.

- The added office space is expected to cost $620,163 and "other" space is expected to cost $4,537,092.

  - Conversion of instructional space, if possible, might offset some of these construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-16

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Paducah Community College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	24,515	24,494	-	147,784	196,793
Less: current available space (NSF)	26,805	7,267	-	26,255	60,327
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(2,290)	17,227	-	121,529	136,466
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(2,290)	17,227	-	121,529	136,466
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(763)	5,742	-	40,510	45,489
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(3,053)	22,969	-	162,039	181,955
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$620,163	-	$4,537,092	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

PRESTONSBURG COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Prestonsburg Community College projects an enrollment of 585 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 68.6 per cent over its fall 1967 enrollment of 347.
- Exhibit VII-17 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 58,728 square feet, an 88.7 per cent increase in total net space.
  - The College now has only 89.7 net square feet per student, less than the 101.4 square feet per student which the projected facilities would provide.
- Instructional space requirements are projected as less (7,306 square feet versus 13,474 square feet) than current space, since utilization of the facilities is considerably less than goal and increased utilization should provide space to accommodate the additional students projected to 1978.
  - Utilization of classroom space currently averages 48 per cent hourly and 46 per cent for student stations.
  - Utilization of laboratories is currently 43 per cent hourly and 47 per cent for student stations.
- Office space is projected to require 7,313 net square feet by 1978.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 44,109 net square feet by 1978, a substantial increase over the present 12,423 square feet.
- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 27,604 square feet, or 36,805 square feet of gross space.
- The added office space is estimated at $75,087 to construct and "other" space at $1,182,944.
  - Conversion of some instructional facilities, if possible, might offset some of these costs.

EXHIBIT VII-17

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Prestonsburg Community College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	7,306	7,313	-	44,109	58,728
Less: current available space (NSF)	13,474	5,227	-	12,423	31,124
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(6,168)	2,086	-	31,686	27,604
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(6,168)	2,086	-	31,686	27,604
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(2,056)	695	-	10,562	9,201
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(8,224)	2,781	-	42,248	36,805
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$75,087	-	$1,182,944	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

SOMERSET COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Somerset Community College projects an enrollment of 830 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 172.1 per cent from the fall 1967 enrollment of 305.
- Exhibit VII-18 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for an 154.8 per cent increase in total net space to 83,323 square feet.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 5,628 net square feet less than current space, since utilization of the facilties is considerably less than goal and increased utilization should provide the space to accommodate the additional students projected to 1978.
- Office space is projected to require 10,375 net square feet by 1978, nearly doubling over the present figure.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to be 62,582 net square feet by 1978, over five times as much as now available.
- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 50,625 square feet, or 67,497 square feet converted to gross.
- Estimated costs would be $175,851 for the office space and $1,917,748 for "other" space.
  - Some of this cost might conceivably be offset by conversion of excess instructional space.

EXHIBIT VII-18

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Somerset Community College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	10,366	10,375	-	62,582	83,323
Less: current available space (NSF)	15,994	5,490	-	11,214	32,698
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(5,628)	4,885	-	51,368	50,625
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(5,628)	4,885	-	51,368	50,625
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(1,879)	1,628	-	17,123	16,872
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(7,507)	6,513	-	68,491	67,497
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$175,851	-	$1,917,748	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

- Southeast Community College projects an enrollment of 755 in the fall of 1978, increasing its fall 1967 enrollment of 353 by 113.9 per cent.
- Exhibit VII-19 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for an 322.6 per cent increase in total net space to 75,794 square feet.
  - The College now has only 50.8 net square feet per student, which is substantially less than other schools in the State and less than the national average.
    - Space requirements thus grow faster than enrollment, since more than proportionate increases are needed to catch up to the norm.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 9,429 net square feet, comprising 7,254 square feet of classroom space and 2,175 square feet of laboratory space.
- Office space is projected to require 9,438 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space requirements increase sharply because additional space should be provided for current as well as additional faculty.
- "Other" space requirements are projected to reach 56,927 net square feet by 1978.
- Total net additional space requirements in excess of currently available space amount to 57,857 square feet; translated to gross this is 77,143 square feet.
- The slight amount of added instructional facilities would cost $7,965 to provide; expanded office facilities would cost $277,020; and "other" space needs would require an estimated expenditure of $1,864,464.

EXHIBIT VII-19

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Southeast Community College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	9,429	9,438	-	56,927	75,794
Less: current available space (NSF)	9,208	1,743	-	6,986	17,937
Additional space requirement (NSF)	221	7,695	-	49,941	57,857
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	221	7,695	-	49,941	57,857
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	74	2,565	-	16,647	19,286
Total additional gross space (GSF)	295	10,260	-	66,588	77,143
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	-	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$7,965	$277,020	-	$1,864,464	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

FIVE COMMUNITY COLLEGES NOT INVENTORIED

- Five community colleges were not inventoried since they were either not in operation or unable to participate in the study during the fall of 1967 when the data were collected.

- Future requirements for these five institutions are projected on the basis of 105 square feet per student.

- Their present and projected enrollments are as follows:

	FTE	
	1967	1978
Fort Knox	105	105
Hazard	130	600
Lexington Technical Institute	28	260
Madisonville	100	600
Maysville	180	600
Total	543	2,165

- The projected assignable space requirements would thus be as follows:

	Net Square Feet
Fort Knox	11,025
Hazard	63,000
Lexington Technical Institute	27,300
Madisonville	63,000
Maysville	63,000
Total	227,325

SUMMARY

- In this summary, excess space at one institution has not been netted against the requirements of another. The data in Exhibit VII-20 is computed without regard to the negative figures in the the exhibit of an individual school. Transfer of students to schools with excess space is not assumed.

- Assignable space requirements are projected to increase 337.1 per cent to 993,102 square feet from the 1967 level of 227,245 square feet.

- Allowing for space currently available the gross square footage construction requirements amount to 970,116.

- Projected capital expenditures for new construction amount to $27,013,545

  - A reduction in capital expenditures could be achieved if remodeling costs for excess or less than satisfactory space were less than construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-20

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

University Of Kentucky Community Colleges(a)

Item	Type Of Space				
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	123,599	123,646	-	745,857	993,102(b)
Total additional gross space (after adjustments for currently available space and space to be razed)(GSF)	38,657	111,046	-	820,413	970,116
Projected construction expenditures (in 1968 dollars)	$1,043,739	$2,998,242	-	$22,971,564	$27,013,545

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.
(a)Excludes Ashland, Jefferson, Fort Knox, Hazard, LTI, Madisonville and Maysville since current inventory data was not available. Includes Paducah Community College.
(b)Including the seven schools noted above, NSF requirements would be 1,823,776 square feet.

SUMMARY

- In this summary excess space at one institution has not been netted against the requirements of another. The data in Exhibit VII-21 are computed without regard to the negative figures in the exhibit of an individual school. Transfer of students to schools with excess space is not assumed.

- Assignable space requirements are projected to increase 73.9 per cent to 21,239,445 square feet from the 1967 level of 12,213,739 square feet.

  - In addition 698,278 net square feet of less than satisfactory space will have to be razed.

- Allowing for space currently available the gross square footage construction requirements amount to 12,820,621.

- Projected capital expenditures for new construction amount to $344,424,671.

  - A reduction in capital expenditures could be achieved if remodeling costs for excess or less than satisfactory space were less than construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-21

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Public Sector

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	1,574,961	2,217,944	5,071,006	12,375,534	21,239,445
Total additional gross space (after adjustments for currently available space and space to be razed)(GSF)	478,271	1,554,308	3,593,470	7,194,572	12,820,621
Projected construction expenditures (in 1968 dollars)	$12,913,317	$41,966,316	$82,649,810	$206,895,228	$344,424,671

THE INDEPENDENT SECTOR

In the projections for the four-year colleges, Bellarmine and Ursuline, which were treated as separate institutions, are treated as one to reflect their merger. The institutions discussed are thus: Asbury, Bellarmine-Ursuline, Berea, Brescia, Campbellsville, Catherine Spalding, Centre, Cumberland, Georgetown, Kentucky Southern, Kentucky Wesleyan, Nazareth, Pikeville, Thomas More, Transylvania and Union. The projections are then summarized as part of the independent sector summary.

CLASSROOM AND LABORATORY LOADS

- The following loads have been used in the projection formulas, as representing the liberal arts curriculums of these institutions:
    - Thirteen and one-half classroom student station hours per week
    - One and one-half laboratory student station hours per week.

EXCESS SPACE

- Some of the independent colleges currently have more space of a given type than they will need by 1978, if utilization and space guidelines are attained.
- For these institutions, two analyses are made.
    - Gross total square footage is summarized after excess space is subtracted from future space required, regardless of category (e.g., excess instructional space is subtracted from a total which may include the need for added residential space).
    - Construction cost dollars are shown only for categories in which future construction is needed, not for a total.
        - o These cost figures represent a maximum expenditure; they can be reduced if some types of excess space can be economically converted to fill needs in other areas.

ASBURY COLLEGE

- Asbury College enrollment projections reach a ceiling of 1,200 in the fall of 1971, representing an increase of 16.9 per cent from the fall 1967 enrollment of 1,026.
- Exhibit VII-22 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for a net decline in total space requirements of 74,033 square feet.
    - The College now has 462.6 net square feet per student, which is significantly above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 23,922 net square feet.
    - The instructional space available today exceeds the 1978 requirements by 23,858 square feet.
    - When the space to be razed (13,222 square feet) is deducted from this and the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity equals 14,181 gross square feet.
        - o This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could handle a much larger enrollment than is projected.
- Office space is projected to require 16,800 net square feet by 1978.
    - Office space requirements decline from the 1967 figure of 19,300 square feet, since historical space provided per student is significantly above the guideline figure.
- Residential space requirements increase 13.3 per cent, commensurate with a 15 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.
- "Other" space is also in excess of the requirements of 138,480 square feet to the extent of 148,323 square feet.

EXHIBIT VII-22

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS

1971

Asbury College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	23,922	16,800	136,800	138,480	316,002
Less: current available space (NSF)	47,780	19,300	120,776	286,803	474,659
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(23,858)	(2,500)	16,024	(148,323)	(158,657)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	13,222	10,097	26,899	34,406	84,624
Total additional space (NSF)	(10,636)	7,597	42,923	(113,917)	(74,033)
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(3,545)	2,532	14,308	(37,972)	(24,677)
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(14,181)	10,129	57,231	(151,889)	(98,710)
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$273,483	$1,316,313	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 316,002 net assignable square feet, or 263.3 square feet per FTE student.
- The College thus has an excess of 158,657 square feet net; even if a total of 84,624 square feet of substandard space is subtracted, the surplus is still 74,033 net square feet or 98,710 gross square feet.
- Costs of $273,483 for additional office space and $1,316,313 for additional residential space thus apply only if the excess space cannot be economically converted to these uses.

BELLARMINE/ URSULINE COLLEGE

- Bellarmine/Ursuline College projects an enrollment of 3,640 in the fall of 1978, representing an increase of 97.3 per cent from a fall 1967 enrollment of 1,845.
- Exhibit VII-23 summarizes the projected facilities requirements of 586,875 net square feet, a 68.4 per cent increase in total net space requirements.
    - Space requirements grow more slowly than enrollment, since requirements for instructional and "other" space are small.
    - The College now has 188.4 net square feet per student which is average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 45,243 net square feet, an increase of only 911 square feet over existing space.
    - Added instructional space requirements are small because additional classroom capacity in present space will result if utilization goals are attained.
- Office space is projected to require 50,960 net square feet by 1978, at about the same rate as enrollment since historical, space provided per member of the faculty is about average.
- Residential space requirements increase 234.5 per cent, commensurate with a 250 per cent increase in the number of students to be boarded.
- The total projected space requirements of 586,875 net assignable square feet represent 161.2 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 239,876 assignable square feet will be required, including replacement of 1,574, square feet of space in substandard condition.

EXHIBIT VII-23

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Bellarmine/Ursuline Colleges

Item	Type Of Space				
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	45,243	50,960	174,720	315,952	586,875
Less: current available space (NSF)	44,332	25,910	52,233	226,098	348,573
Additional space requirement (NSF)	911	25,050	122,487	89,854	238,302
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	402	101	-	1,071	1,574
Total additional space (NSF)	1,313	25,151	122,487	90,925	239,876
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	438	8,384	40,829	30,308	79,959
Total additional gross space (GSF)	1,751	33,535	163,316	121,233	319,835
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$47,277	$905,445	$3,756,268	$3,394,524	$8,103,514

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total additional gross space required will be 319,835 square feet.
- At current construction costs, construction expenditures will amount to $8,103,514.

BEREA
COLLEGE

- Berea College has placed a ceiling of 1,460 on its FTE enrollment for the foreseeable future. The current available space of 764,828 assignable square feet amounts to 523.8 square feet per student (Exhibit VII-24).

- In view of the enrollment ceiling policy and the abundant space per student future space requirements are not expected to increase.

- A substantial amount of replacement construction can be expected since (as discussed in Chapter V) total space of 165,140 assignable square feet is in less than satisfactory condition.
  - 34,050 net square feet or 46.2 per cent of office is in less than satisfactory condition and will cost over $1.2 million to replace.
  - 48,287 net square feet or 24.9 per cent of residential space is in less than satisfactory condition and will cost $1,477,106 to replace.
  - 80,153 net square feet or 19.2 per cent of other space is in less than satisfactory condition and will cost $2,984,884 to replace.

EXHIBIT VII-24

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Berea College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	80,494	73,680	193,683	416,971	764,828
Less: current available space (NSF)	80,494	73,680	193,683	416,971	764,828
Additional space requirement (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	2,650	34,050	48,287	80,153	165,150
Total additional space (NSF)	2,650	34,050	48,287	80,153	165,150
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	875	11,237	15,935	26,450	54,497
Total additional gross space (GSF)	3,525	45,287	64,222	106,603	219,637
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$95,175	$1,222,749	$1,477,106	$2,984,884	$5,779,914

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

BRESCIA COLLEGE

- Brescia College projects an enrollment of 1,600 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 106.2 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 776.
- Exhibit VII-25 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 279,923, which call for 129.3 per cent increase in total net space requirements.
  - Much of this additional space is required in the residential and "other" categories.
  - The College now has 157.3 net square feet per student, which is below average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 14,323 net square feet, or 4,967 less than the 19,290 square feet now available.
  - This reduction is possible if utilization goals are achieved.
  - If surplus space is converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity equals 6,623 gross square feet.
    - o Present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could thus probably handle a much larger enrollment than is projected.
- Office space is projected to require 22,400 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space requirements do not increase in proportion to enrollment, since historical space provided per student is substantially higher than the guidelines.
- Residential space requirements increase to 96,000 square feet, or 287 per cent, greater than the 250 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.
  - Current sleeping space per student is somewhat below average.

EXHIBIT VII-25

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Brescia College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	14,323	22,400	96,000	147,200	279,923
Less: current available space (NSF)	19,290	17,417	24,759	60,606	122,072
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(4,967)	4,983	71,241	86,594	157,851
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	980	-	3,128	4,108
Total additional space (NSF)	(4,967)	5,963	71,241	89,722	161,959
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(1,656)	1,988	23,747	29,907	53,986
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(6,623)	7,951	94,988	119,629	215,945
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$214,677	$2,184,724	$3,349,612	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- The total projected space requirements of 279,923 net assignable square feet amount to 174.9 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 157,851 assignable square feet will be required; when 4,108 feet of substandard space are replaced, this will be 161,959 square feet.
- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 215,945 square feet.
- Construction costs of $214,677 for office space, $2,184,724 for residential space and $3,349,612 for other space will be incurred unless some of the excess instructional space proves convertible to other uses.

CAMPBELLSVILLE COLLEGE

- Campbellsville College projects an enrollment of 1,450 in the fall of 1978, or 45.7 per cent more than its fall 1967 enrollment of 995.
- Exhibit VII-26 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for a 12,862 square feet, or 5.3 per cent, increase in total net space requirements.
  - Space requirements are lower in proportion than enrollment, since requirements for all categories of space are small.
  - The College now has 245.1 net square feet per student, which is above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 16,074 net square feet.
  - Additional space is required only to replace razed buildings if utilization goals are attained.
- Office space is projected to require 20,300 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space requirements increase at about the same rate as enrollment, since historical faculty and administrative office space provided per student is about average.
- Residential space requirements do not increase, since currently available space per student (221 square feet) is far above the guideline used in the projections.
- "Other" space is the only category requiring substantial additions.
- The total projected space requirements amount to 256,774 net assignable square feet, or 177.1 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 83,498 assignable square feet will be required, including 70,636 square feet of substandard space to be replaced.

EXHIBIT VII-26

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Campbellsville College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	16,074	20,300	87,000	133,400	256,774
Less: current available space (NSF)	21,824	14,673	106,248	101,167	243,912
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(5,750)	5,627	(19,248)	32,233	12,862
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	9,756	16,339	14,346	30,195	70,636
Total additional space (NSF)	4,006	21,966	(4,902)	62,428	83,498
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	1,335	7,322	(1,634)	20,809	27,832
Total additional gross space (GSF)	5,341	29,288	(6,536)	83,237	111,330
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$144,207	$790,776	-	$2,330,636	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 111,330 square feet.
- Construction costs would thus be $144,207 for instructional space, $790,776 for office space, and $2,330,636 for "other" space.
  - Slight reductions might be possible only if some of the excess residential space could be converted.

CATHERINE SPALDING COLLEGE

- Catherine Spalding College projects an enrollment of 2,513 in the fall of 1978, or 122.2 per cent more than fall 1967 enrollment of 1,131.
- Exhibit VII-27 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for a 118.2 per cent increase of 240,967 square feet in total net space.
  - The College now has 180.4 net square feet per student, which is about average.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 27,640 net square feet, or 8,778 square feet less than is available today.
  - Even when the space to be razed (822 square feet) is deducted from this and the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity equals 10,608 gross square feet.
    - The College could thus, if it chose, handle a much larger enrollment than is projected.
- Office space is projected to require 35,182 net square feet by 1978.
  - This increase is proportionally smaller than the increase in enrollment, since historical faculty and administrative office space provided per student is now far above the average.
- Residential space requirements increase 488 per cent, commensurate with a 500 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.
- "Other" space requirements will nearly double, in line with enrollment.
- Total projected space requirements amount to 444,884 net assignable square feet, or 177 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 255,364 assignable square feet will be required, counting in the 14,397 square feet of space that should be replaced.

EXHIBIT VII-27

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Catherine Spalding College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	27,640	35,182	150,840	231,222	444,884
Less: current available space (NSF)	36,418	24,685	25,653	117,161	203,917
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(8,778)	10,497	125,187	114,061	240,967
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	822	7,479	634	5,462	14,397
Total additional space (NSF)	(7,956)	17,976	125,821	119,523	255,364
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(2,652)	5,992	41,940	39,841	85,121
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(10,608)	23,968	167,761	159,364	340,485
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$647,136	$3,858,503	$4,462,192	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 340,485 square feet.
- Construction costs would be $647,136 for office space, $3,858,503 for residential space, and $4,462,192 for "other" space, unless some of the excess instructional space could be converted economically.

CENTRE COLLEGE

- Centre College projections reach an enrollment ceiling of 1,000 in the fall of 1973 representing an increase of 30.9 per cent in six years from its fall 1967 enrollment of 764.
- Exhibit VII-28 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for a small decrease in total net space.
  - The College now has 392.5 net square feet per student, which is substantially above that provided by other schools in the State and above the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 23,560 net square feet, or 13,038 square feet less than available today.
  - Additional space is required only to replace razed buildings, if utilization goals are attained.
- Office space is projected to require 14,000 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space currently available is in excess of future requirements, since nearly 28 square feet of faculty and administrative office space per student is provided.
- Residential space requirements increase 34.7 per cent, to 108,000 square feet, commensurate with a 345 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.
- There is substantial excess of "other" space (48,263 square feet) over 1978 requirements.
- Total projected space requirements amount to 258,360 net assignable square feet, or 258.4 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 6,637 assignable square feet will be required, after 48,173 square feet of substandard space are subtracted.

EXHIBIT VII-28

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1973

Centre College

	Type Of Space				
Item	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	23,560	14,000	108,000	112,800	258,360
Less: current available space (NSF)	36,598	22,068	80,167	161,063	299,896
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(13,038)	(8,068)	27,833	(48,263)	(41,536)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	14,057	11,442	-	22,674	48,173
Total additional space (NSF)	1,019	3,374	27,833	(25,589)	6,637
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	340	1,125	9,278	(8,529)	2,214
Total additional gross space (GSF)	1,359	4,499	37,111	(34,118)	8,851
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$36,693	$121,473	$855,553	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- On a College-wide basis, total additional gross space requirements will amount to 8,851 square feet.

- Costs would be $36,693 for instructional space, $121,473 for office space, and $855,553 for dormitory space, provided that the excess space in the "other" category cannot be converted.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE

- At Cumberland College, the fall 1978 enrollment is projected at 2, 052, an increase of 30 per cent from the fall 1967 enrollment of 1, 578.

- Exhibit VII-29 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, of 437, 333 square feet, a 92. 1 per cent increase in total net space.
    - Space requirements grow faster than enrollment, since office and general purpose space is currently in short supply and boarding capacity is projected to grow 40 per cent.
    - The College now has 144. 2 net square feet per student, which is below average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- The instructional space available today exceeds the 1978 requirements by 1, 160 square feet.
    - When the space to be razed (1, 097 square feet) is deducted from this and the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity is only 63 gross square feet.

- Office space is projected to require 28, 728 net square feet by 1978, an increase of 12, 108 square feet.

- Residential space requirements increase 104. 9 per cent, on a 35. 4 per cent increase in the number of students, since current residential space is substantially below guideline figures.

- "Other" space is in need of substantial expansion, from the current 99, 586 square feet to 210, 014 square feet.

- The total projected space requirements of 437, 333 net assignable square feet would amount to 213. 1 square feet per FTE student.

- Total additional space of 269, 602 assignable square feet will be required, taking into account 59, 926 square feet of substandard space that should be replaced.

EXHIBIT VII-29

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Cumberland College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	26,181	28,728	172,320	210,104	437,333
Less: current available space (NSF)	27,341	16,620	84,110	99,586	227,657
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(1,160)	12,108	88,210	110,518	209,676
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	1,097	2,413	24,783	31,633	59,926
Total additional space (NSF)	(63)	14,521	112,993	142,151	269,602
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(21)	4,840	37,664	47,384	89,867
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(84)	19,361	150,657	189,535	359,469
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$522,747	$3,465,111	$5,306,980	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total gross additional space requirements thus amount to 395,469 square feet.

- Construction costs would be $522,747 for office space, $3,465,111 for residential space, and $5,306,980 for "other" space, with almost no offsetting possibilities.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE

- Georgetown College expects to reach an enrollment ceiling of 1,500 by the fall of 1973 representing an increase of 14.1 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 1,315.
- Exhibit VII-30 summarizes the projected facilities requirement of 379,608 square feet, a decrease in total net space requirements of 78,216 square feet.
    - The College now has 364.2 net square feet per student, which is substantially above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 19,688 net square feet, or 21,302 square feet less than the instructional space now available.
    - When the space to be razed (15,394 square feet) is deducted from this and the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity equals 7,877 gross square feet.
        - This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could handle a somewhat larger enrollment than is projected.
- Office space is projected to require 21,000 net square feet by 1978.
    - Office space currently available is in excess of future requirements since faculty and administrative office space per student is above the projection guidelines.
- Residential space currently available exceeds future space requirements until space to be razed is taken into account.
    - Then a total of 13,927 additional gross square feet would be needed.

EXHIBIT VII-30

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1973

Georgetown College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	19,668	21,000	167,400	171,540	379,608
Less: current available space (NSF)	40,970	24,705	198,266	193,883	457,824
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(21,302)	(3,705)	(30,866)	(22,343)	(78,216)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	15,394	9,190	41,311	87,564	153,459
Total additional space (NSF)	(5,908)	5,485	10,445	65,221	75,243
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(1,969)	1,828	3,482	21,740	25,081
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(7,877)	7,313	13,927	86,961	100,324
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$197,451	$320,321	$2,434,908	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- "Other" space is also currently more than required until substandard space is taken into account, then the additional need becomes 86,961 gross square feet.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 100,324 square feet.

- Construction costs would be $197,451 for office space, $320,321 for residential space and $2,434,908 for "other" space.
  - The only offsetting factor could be conversion of some of the excess instructional space.

KENTUCKY SOUTHERN COLLEGE

- Kentucky Southern College was unable to provide a forecast of future enrollment. For the purposes of this study enrollment levels are assumed to remain constant at approximately 600 students.
  - The current available space of 142,041 assignable square feet amounts to 232.1 square feet per student.
- Since all space is in satisfactory condition no replacement construction should be required.

KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE

- Kentucky Wesleyan College expects to reach its top enrollment of 1,200 in the fall of 1975, an increase of 26.4 per cent from a fall 1967 enrollment of 949.

- Exhibit VII-31 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for a decrease of 10,489 net square feet from present total net space.

  - The College now has 226.3 net square feet per student, which is above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- The instructional space available today exceeds the 1978 requirements by 9,408 square feet.

  - This converts to 12,544 gross square feet, and suggests that present instructional facilities might handle a somewhat larger enrollment than is projected.

- Office space is projected to require 16,800 net square feet by 1978.

  - Office space requirements increase very little, since current faculty office and administrative space provided per student is above the projection guidelines.

- Residential space currently available exceeds future space requirements by 26,511 square feet, since current sleeping space per boarded student substantially exceeds projection guidelines.

- "Other" space would be expanded to 107,904 square feet from the present 83,931 square feet.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 204,374 net assignable square feet, or 170.3 square feet per FTE student.

EXHIBIT VII-31

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1975

Kentucky Wesleyan College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	13,430	16,800	66,240	107,904	204,374
Less: current available space (NSF)	22,838	15,343	92,751	83,931	214,863
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(9,408)	1,457	(26,511)	23,973	(10,489)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	480	-	6,720	7,200
Total additional space (NSF)	(9,408)	1,937	(26,511)	30,693	(3,289)
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(3,136)	646	(8,837)	10,231	(1,096)
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(12,544)	2,583	(35,348)	40,924	(4,385)
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$69,741	-	$1,145,872	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

  - Even when 7,200 square feet of substandard space is substracted, overall surplus space amounts to 3,289 net square feet.
  - In terms of gross square feet, the surplus becomes 4,385.

- Construction costs would be limited to $69,741 for office space and $1,145,872 for other space; these might be modified if some of the excess instructional and residential space could be converted.

NAZARETH COLLEGE

- Nazareth College expects to enroll 700 students in the fall of 1978, an increase of 62 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 432.

- Exhibit VII-32 indicates a decrease in the projected facilities requirements from the present 181,525 square feet to 142,310 square feet.
  - The College now has 420.1 net square feet per student which is substantially above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- The instructional space available today exceeds the 1978 requirements by 17,418 square feet net, or 23,224 square feet gross.
  - This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could handle a much larger enrollment than is projected.

- Office space is projected to require 9,800 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space currently available is in excess of future space currently available is in excess of future requirements, since faculty and administrative office space per student is twice the projection guideline.

- Residential space currently available exceeds future space requirements.

- "Other" space is 14,625 net square feet in excess of that required for 700 students.

- The total projected space requirements of 142,310 net assignable square feet would provide 203.3 square feet per FTE student.

- The College may thus expect no need for added space and no construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-32

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS

1978

Nazareth College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	8,050	9,800	54,600	69,860	142,310
Less: current available space (NSF)	25,468	11,641	59,931	84,485	181,525
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(17,418)	(1,841)	(5,331)	(14,625)	(39,215)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(17,418)	(1,841)	(5,331)	(14,625)	(39,215)
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(5,806)	(614)	(1,777)	(4,875)	(13,072)
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(23,224)	(2,455)	(7,108)	(19,500)	(52,287)
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	-	-	-	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	-	-	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

PIKEVILLE COLLEGE

- Pikeville College is planning an enrollment of 2,300 students in the fall of 1978, representing an increase of 148.1 per cent from the fall 1967 enrollment figure of 927.
- Exhibit VII-33 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 423,721 square feet, a 224.4 per cent increase in total net space.
  - Space requirements grow faster than enrollment, since current space per student (140.8 net square feet) and student stations are below guideline figures for all types of space.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 41,921 net square feet.
  - The requirements for greater laboratory space are especially pressing.
- Office space is projected to require 32,200 net square feet by 1978.
  - The increase here is especially large since current faculty and administrative space per student is only 8.5 square feet.
- Residential space requirements increase 519.1 per cent, from the current 22,290 square feet to 138,000 square feet.
- "Other" space more than doubles, from 94,040 square feet to 211,600 square feet.
- The total projected space requirements of 423,721 net assignable square feet would provide 184.2 square feet per FTE student.
  - This represents additional space of 315,456 assignable square feet, when 22,360 square feet of substandard space are replaced.
- Total gross space requirements are thus 420,608 square feet.
- At current construction costs, total construction expenditures in all categories will amount to $10,887,429.

EXHIBIT VII-33

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Pikeville College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	41,921	32,200	138,000	211,600	423,721
Less: current available space (NSF)	6,413	7,882	22,290	94,040	130,625
Additional space requirement (NSF)	35,508	24,318	115,710	117,560	293,096
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	2,428	352	6,708	12,872	22,360
Total additional space (NSF)	37,936	24,670	122,418	130,432	315,456
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	12,645	8,224	40,806	43,477	105,152
Total additional gross space (GSF)	50,581	32,894	163,224	173,909	420,608
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$1,365,687	$888,138	$3,754,152	$4,869,452	$10,877,429

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

THOMAS MORE COLLEGE

- Thomas More College projects an enrollment of 1,562 in the fall of 1978, representing an increase of 17.4 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 1,330

- Exhibit VII-34 summarizes the projected facilities requirements, which call for an increase of 55,029 square feet, or 34.2 per cent, in total net space.

  - The College now has 121.4 net square feet per student, which is below average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 16,306 net square feet, or 14,294 square feet less than now available.

  - In terms of gross space, the total excess instructional capacity equals 19,059 gross square feet.

    - o This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could handle a larger enrollment than is projected.

- Office space is projected to require 21,868 net square feet by 1978.

  - These requirements do not grow as fast as the enrollment, since historical faculty and administrative office space provided per student is above the projection guidelines.

- Residential space requirements increase 297.3 per cent, commensurate with a 300 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.

- "Other" space increases substantially, from 98,042 to 125,816 square feet.

- Total projected space requirements of 216,430 net assignable square feet amount to 138.6 square feet per FTE student.

EXHIBIT VII-34

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Thomas More College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	16,306	21,868	52,440	125,816	216,430
Less: current available space (NSF)	30,600	19,559	13,200	98,042	161,401
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(14,294)	2,309	39,240	27,774	55,029
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	(14,294)	2,309	39,240	27,774	55,029
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(4,765)	770	13,080	9,258	18,343
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(19,059)	3,079	52,320	37,032	73,372
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$83,133	$1,203,360	$1,036,896	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total additional space of 55,029 assignable square feet will be required, or 73,372 square feet converted to gross.

- Construction costs can be expected to be $83,133 for office space, $1,203,360 for residential space and $1,036,896 for "other" space.
    - The only offset could be the possible conversion of some present instructional space.

TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE

- Transylvania College projections reach an enrollment ceiling of 1,600 to be reached by the fall of 1975, an increase of 78.2 per cent over the fall 1967 enrollment of 898.

- Exhibit VII-35 summarizes a projected facilities requirement of 409,626 net square feet, or a 37.4 per cent increase in total net space.

  - These space requirements are all in the residential and "other" categories.

  - The College now has 332 net square feet per student, which is significantly above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 33,946 net square feet, or 9,669 net square feet less than at present.

  - When the space to be razed (2,899 square feet) is deducted from this and the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity still equals 9,026 gross square feet.

    - This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could perhaps handle a somewhat larger enrollment than is projected.

- Office space is projected to require 22,400 net square feet by 1978, or 2,549 square feet less than now available.

- Residential space requirements increase 71.6 per cent, to 172,800 square feet, commensurate with 68 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.

- "Other" space also increases substantially to reflect increased enrollment - from a present 128,833 square feet to 180,480 square feet by 1978.

EXHIBIT VII-35

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1975

Transylvania College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	33,946	22,400	172,800	180,480	409,626
Less: current available space (NSF)	43,615	24,949	100,722	128,833	298,119
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(9,669)	(2,549)	72,078	51,647	111,507
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	2,899	660	-	-	3,559
Total additional space (NSF)	(6,770)	(1,889)	72,078	51,647	115,066
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(2,256)	(630)	24,024	17,214	38,352
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(9,026)	(2,519)	96,102	68,861	153,418
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	-	$2,210,346	$1,928,811	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total projected space requirements of 409,626 net assignable square feet amount to 256 square feet per FTE student.

- Total additional space of 115,066 assignable square feet will be required, when the replacement of 3,559 square feet of substandard space is added in.

- Total additional gross space requirements will amount to 153,418 square feet.

- Construction costs for residential space can be expected to be around $2,210,346 and for "other" space, around $1,928,811.

    - The only offsetting possibilities would be the conversion by some of the excess instructional and office space.

UNION COLLEGE

- Union College projects an enrollment of 1,284 by the fall of 1978, an increase of 57.7 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 814.

- Exhibit VII-36 summarizes the projected facilities requirements which call for 27.4 per cent increase in total net space requirements.
  - Space requirements grow slower than enrollment since requirements for instructional and office space are small.
  - The College now has 287.3 net square feet per student which is above average when compared to other schools in the state and the national averages.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 18,635 net square feet.
  - Instructional space requirements will increase at a slow rate because additional classroom capacity in existing rooms will result if utilization goals are attained.

- Office space is projected to require 17,976 net square feet by 1978.
  - Office space currently available is in excess of future requirements since faculty and administrative office space on a per student basis (23 square feet) is well above the projection guidelines.

- Residential space requirements increase 26 per cent, commensurate with 25 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.

- Total projected space requirements amount to 297,999 net assignable square feet or 232.1 square feet per FTE student.

- Total additional space of 91,902 assignable square feet will be required.

EXHIBIT VII-36

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Union College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	18,635	17,976	123,240	138,148	297,999
Less: current available space (NSF)	18,518	18,566	78,706	118,193	233,983
Additional space requirement (NSF)	117	(590)	44,534	19,955	64,016
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	4,853	3,540	-	19,493	27,886
Total additional space (NSF)	4,970	2,950	44,534	39,448	91,902
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	1,657	983	14,845	13,149	30,634
Total additional gross space (GSF)	6,627	3,933	59,379	52,597	122,536
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$178,929	$106,191	$1,365,717	$1,472,716	$3,123,553

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

  - Projected space requirements of 297, 999 square feet less 233, 983 square feet of currently available space gives a space requirement of 64, 016 assignable square feet.

  - Replacement of condition 2 and 3 space will require an additional 27, 886 square feet.

- Total gross space requirements will amount to 122, 533 square feet.

  - Construction cost projection breakdowns are shown in Exhibit VII-36.

- At current construction costs of $23 to $28 per gross square foot total construction expenditures will amount to $3, 249, 324.

In this section are discussed the following two-year institutions: Alice Lloyd, Lees, Lindsey Wilson, Midway, Saint Catharine, Southeastern Christian, and Sue Bennett. Paducah Junior College is now a member of the University of Kentucky Community College system, and its projected needs have been discussed with that group.

ALICE LLOYD COLLEGE

- Alice Lloyd College expects to have an enrollment of 750 by the fall of 1978, representing an increase of 154.2 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 295.
- Exhibit VII-37 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 176,263 square feet, which call for a 137.4 per cent increase in total net space.
  - The College's present 251.6 net square feet per student is above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 11,687 net square feet.
  - Instructional space requirements are proportionately greater than the increase in enrollment would suggest, because present instructional space is in short supply (only 5 per cent of total space).
- Office space is projected to require 10,500 net square feet by 1978.
- Residential space requirements increase 137.4 per cent, commensurate with a 140 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.
- A substantial amount of "other" space (60,837 net square feet) will need to be added.
- The total projected space requirements of 176,263 net assignable square feet will average 235 square feet per FTE student.

EXHIBIT VII-37

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Alice Lloyd Junior College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	11,687	10,500	72,960	81,116	176,263
Less: current available space (NSF)	3,166	8,420	30,712	31,924	74,222
Additional space requirement (NSF)	8,521	2,080	42,248	49,192	102,041
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	3,166	4,502	12,969	11,645	32,282
Total additional space (NSF)	11,687	6,582	55,217	60,837	134,323
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	3,896	2,194	18,406	20,279	44,775
Total additional gross space (GSF)	15,583	8,776	73,623	81,116	179,098
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$420,741	$236,952	$1,693,329	$2,271,248	$4,622,270

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total additional space of 134,323 assignable square feet will be required, taking into account the replacement of 32,282 square feet of substandard space.
- Total gross square feet requirements will be 179,098 square feet.
- At current construction costs, construction expenditures will amount to $4,622,270.

LEES
JUNIOR
COLLEGE

- Less Junior College will enroll 600 students in the fall of 1978, an increase of 70.5 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 352.
- Exhibit VII-38 projects facilities requirements of 144,220, a 77.9 per cent increase in total net space.
    - The College now has 230.3 net square feet per student which is slightly above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are expected to be 8,500 net square feet, almost a doubling of the present amount.
    - The College's present instructional space accounts for only 5 per cent of its total space.
- Office space is projected to require 8,400 net square feet by 1978, which more than doubles the present amount.
    - Office space requirements increase faster than enrollment, since historical space provided on a per student basis is less than average (9.9 square feet).
- Residential space requirements increase 84.1 per cent, commensurate with a 84 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.
- "Other" space increases from 39,767 square feet to 66,120 square feet.
- The total projected space requirements of 144,220 net assignable square feet would give 240.3 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 85,157 assignable square feet will be required, to take care of 22,006 feet of space that should be replaced.

EXHIBIT VII-38

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Lees Junior College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	8,500	8,400	61,200	66,120	144,220
Less: current available space (NSF)	4,596	3,499	33,207	39,767	81,069
Additional space requirement (NSF)	3,904	4,901	27,993	26,353	63,151
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	3,093	2,039	6,606	10,268	22,006
Total additional space (NSF)	6,997	6,940	34,599	36,621	85,157
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	2,332	2,314	11,533	12,207	28,386
Total additional gross space (GSF)	9,329	9,254	46,132	48,828	113,543
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$251,883	$249,858	$1,061,036	$1,367,184	$2,929,961

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- In terms of gross square feet, the new space required amounts to 113,543 square feet.
- At current construction costs, total construction expenditures will amount to $2,929,961.

LINDSEY WILSON COLLEGE

- Lindsey Wilson expects to enroll 690 students in the fall of 1978, an increase of 32.2 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 522.
- Exhibit VII-39 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 148,516, a decrease of 18,045 square feet in total net space requirements.
  - The College now has 319.1 net square feet per student, which is substantially above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 10,240 net square feet, substantially less than the 27,199 net square feet now available.
  - When the space to be razed (1,638 square feet) is deducted from the surplus the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity still equals 20,428 gross square feet.
    - o This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could handle a much larger enrollment than is projected.
- Office space is projected to require 9,660 net square feet by 1978, nearly twice the present amount.
  - This extra space is needed because historically, office space on a per student basis is below average (9.6 square feet).
- Residential space requirements decrease because of a currently above average space per boarded student.
- "Other" space will need expansion to care for the higher enrollment.
- Total projected space requirements of 148,516 net assignable square feet will amount to 215.2 square feet per FTE student.

EXHIBIT VII-39

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Lindsey Wilson Junior College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirment (NSF)	10,240	9,660	57,960	70,656	148,516
Less: current available space (NSF)	27,199	5,025	78,864	55,473	166,561
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(16,959)	4,635	(20,904)	15,183	(18,045)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	1,638	176	2,160	12,850	16,824
Total additional space (NSF)	(15,321)	4,811	(18,744)	28,033	(1,221)
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(5,107)	1,604	(6,248)	9,344	(407)
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(20,428)	6,415	(24,992)	37,377	(1,628)
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	$173,205	-	$1,046,556	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Gross space needs occur in two categories only - 6,415 gross square feet of office space and 37,377 gross square feet of "other" space.
- Associated construction costs would be $173,205 and $1,046,556 respectively.
    - These costs need be incurred only to the extent that excess instructional and residential space cannot be economically converted to office and "other" uses.

MIDWAY JUNIOR COLLEGE

- Midway projects 500 students in the fall of 1978, an increase of 174.7 per cent over the fall 1967 enrollment of 182.

- Exhibit VII-40 summarizes projected facilities requirements of 126,566 square feet, a decrease from the institution's present 137,947 square feet.

  - The College now has 758 net square feet per student, which is far above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to decrease from 19,143 square feet to 9,166 square feet, or 9,977 square feet.

  - When the space to be razed (3,891 square feet) is deducted from this and the remainder converted to gross space, the total excess instructional capacity still equals 8,115 gross square feet.

    - This would suggest that present instructional facilities, if suited to the need, could handle a larger enrollment than is projected.

- Office space likewise is projected to decrease by 1978, from 10,615 to 7,000 net square feet.

- Residential space requirements increase 11.5 per cent, commensurate with a 15 per cent increase in the number of students which the Collge intends to board.

- "Other" space decreases slightly, from 58,561 net square feet to 56,400 square feet.

  - However, much of the present space is substandard, and additional space would be needed.

EXHIBIT VII-40

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Midway Junior College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	9,166	7,000	54,000	56,400	126,566
Less: current available space (NSF)	19,143	10,615	49,628	58,561	137,947
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(9,977)	(3,615)	4,372	(2,161)	(11,381)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	3,891	1,416	18,848	10,950	35,105
Total additional space (NSF)	(6,086)	(2,199)	23,220	8,789	23,724
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(2,029)	(733)	7,740	2,930	7,908
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(8,115)	(2,932)	30,960	11,719	31,632
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	-	$712,080	$328,132	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- The total projected space requirements of 126,566 net assignable square feet would provide 253.1 square feet per FTE student.

- Because of residential and "other" space needs, total additional space of 23,724 assignable square feet will be required, taking into account the 38,105 square feet of substandard space.

- Total gross space requirements will amount to 31,632 square feet.

- Construction costs of $712,080 for residential space and $328,132 for "other" space are indicated, offset only to the extent that the excess instructional and office space could be economically converted to these types of space.

SAINT CATHARINE COLLEGE

- Saint Catharine projects an enrollment of 400 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 89.6 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 211.
- Exhibit VII-41 projects facilities requirements of 46,435 net square feet, a 3.3 per cent increase in total net space.
    - The College now has 212.3 net square feet per student, which is average.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 7,555 net square feet.
    - Instructional space requirements will increase more slowly than enrollment because additional classroom capacity in existing space can be secured if utilization goals are attained.
- Office space is projected to require 5,600 net square feet by 1978, more than doubling the present figure.
    - Current space on a per student basis is below average.
- Residential space requirements decrease slightly, and the number of boarded students is projected to remain constant.
- "Other" space requirements decrease slightly.
- The total projected space requirements of 46,435 net assignable square feet represent 116.1 square feet per FTE student.
- Total additional space of 1,537 assignable square feet will be required; no space is in need of replacement.
- Total gross space requirements will amount to 2,049 square feet.
- Construction costs would total $72,360 for the added instructional space and $121,608 for the added office space, unless some present residential or "other" space could be economically converted to these uses.

EXHIBIT VII-41

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Saint Catharine Junior College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	7,555	5,600	4,800	28,480	46,435
Less: current available space (NSF)	5,545	2,222	5,334	31,797	44,898
Additional space requirement (NSF)	2,010	3,378	(534)	(3,317)	1,537
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	-	-
Total additional space (NSF)	2,010	3,378	(534)	(3,317)	1,537
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	670	1,126	(178)	(1,106)	512
Total additional gross space (GSF)	2,680	4,504	(712)	(4,423)	2,049
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	-	-	-
Projected construction expenditures	$72,360	$121,608	-	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

SOUTHEASTERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

- Southeastern Christian College projects an enrollment of 492 in the fall of 1978, an increase of 207.5 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 160.

- Exhibit VII-42 projects a need for 109,821 net square feet, a 51.4 per cent increase in total net space.

    - Space requirements grow more slowly than enrollment; the College now has 453.4 net square feet per student, which is far above average in comparison with other schools in the State and with the national averages.

- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 6,133 net square feet, an 811 square feet increase from present space.

    - This increase is small because additional classroom capacity can be secured in existing rooms if utilization goals are attained.

- Office space is projected to require an additional 3,726 net square feet by 1978.

    - Although this more than doubles the present amount, it is still proportionately lower than the increase in enrollment since office space on a per student basis is currently far above average (20 square feet).

- Residential space requirements increase 159.8 per cent, commensurate with a 163 per cent increase in the number of students which the College intends to board.

- "Other" space would need to increase an additional 5,132 square feet.

- The total projected space requirements of 109,821 net assignable square feet would give 223.2 square feet per FTE student.

EXHIBIT VII-42

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Southeastern Christian Junior College

Item	Type Of Space Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	Total
Projected space requirement (NSF)	6,133	6,888	44,880	51,920	109,821
Less: current available space (NSF)	5,322	3,162	17,269	46,788	72,541
Additional space requirement (NSF)	811	3,726	27,611	5,132	37,280
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	-	2,392	2,392
Total additional space (NSF)	811	3,726	27,611	7,524	39,672
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	270	1,242	9,204	2,508	13,224
Total additional gross space (GSF)	1,081	4,968	36,815	10,032	52,896
Unit cost of construction per GSF	$27	$27	$23	$28	-
Projected construction expenditures	$29,187	$134,136	$846,745	$280,896	$1,290,964

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

- Total additional space of 39,672 assignable square feet will be required, taking into account the replacement of 2,392 square feet of substandard space.
- This would translate to requirements of 52,896 gross square feet.
- At current construction costs, total construction expenditures will amount to $1,290,964.

SUE BENNETT COLLEGE

- Sue Bennett plans on an enrollment of 420 students in the fall of 1978, representing an increase of 26.9 per cent from its fall 1967 enrollment of 331.
- Exhibit VII-43 projects facilities requirements at 62,752 square feet, a decrease of 39,676 in total net space requirements.
    - The College now has 309.5 net square feet per student, which is above the State and national averages.
- Instructional space requirements are projected to be 7,480 net square feet, or 6,888 square feet less than at present.
- Office space is projected to require 5,880 net square feet by 1978, practically the same as at present.
- Residential space requirements decline since space per student is already far above national averages.
- "Other" space is now substantially above that required.
- The total projected space requirements of 62,752 net assignable square feet would provide 149.4 square feet per FTE student.
- Even if 8,804 net feet of substandard space were razed, the excess gross feet total 41,163.
- The excesses in three of the four categories suggest that the present facilities could handle a larger enrollment, if desired.

EXHIBIT VII-43

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS

1978

Sue Bennett Junior College

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	7,480	5,880	15,120	34,272	62,752
Less: current available space (NSF)	14,368	5,845	19,531	62,684	102,428
Additional space requirement (NSF)	(6,888)	35	(4,411)	(28,412)	(39,676)
Plus: space to be razed (NSF)	-	-	836	7,968	8,804
Total additional space (NSF)	(6,888)	35	(3,575)	(20,444)	(30,872)
Plus: allowance for gross area (GSF)	(2,296)	12	(1,192)	(6,815)	(10,291)
Total additional gross space (GSF)	(9,184)	47	(4,767)	(27,259)	(41,163)
Unit cost of construction per GSF	-	-	-	-	-
Projected construction expenditures	-	-	-	-	-

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

SUMMARY

- In this summary excess space at one institution has not been netted against the requirements of another. The data in Exhibit VII-44 is computed without regard to the negative figures in the exhibit of an individual school. Transfer of students to schools with excess space is not assumed.

- Assignable space requirements are projected to increase 16.6 per cent to 6,233,620 square feet from the 1967 level of 5,344,682 square feet.
  - In addition 780,676 net square feet of less than satisfactory space will have to be razed.

- Allowing for space currently available the gross square footage construction requirement amounts to 3,092,363.

- Projected capital expenditures for new construction amount to $80,105,385.
  - A reduction in capital expenditures could be achieved if remodeling costs for excess or less than satisfactory space were less than construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-44

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Independent Sector

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	470, 154	458, 022	2, 205, 003	3, 100, 441	6, 233, 620
Total additional gross space (after adjustments for currently available space and space to be razed)(GSF)	100, 898	256, 163	1, 282, 313	1, 452, 989	3, 092, 363
Projected construction expenditures (in 1968 dollars)	$3, 010, 662	$6, 915, 129	$29, 495, 199	$40, 684, 395	$80, 105, 385

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS: COMMONWEALTH SUMMARY

- In this summary excess space at one institution has not been netted against the requirements of another. The data in Exhibit VII-45 is computed without regard to the negative figures in the exhibit of an individual school. Transfer of students to schools with excess space is not assemed.

- Assignable space requirements are projected to increase 56.5 per cent to 27,473,065 square feet from the 1967 level of 17,558,421 square feet.
  - In addition 1,478,954 net square feet of less than satisfactory space will have to be razed.

- Allowing for space currently available the gross square footage construction requirement amounts to 15,912,984.

- Projected capital expenditures for new construction amount to $424,530,056.
  - A reduction in capital expenditures could be achieved if remodeling costs for excess or less than satisfactory space were less than construction costs.

EXHIBIT VII-45

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

FACILITIES PROJECTIONS
1978

Commonwealth Summary

Item	Type Of Space				Total
	Instructional	Office	Residential	Other	
Projected space requirement (NSF)	2,045,115	2,675,966	7,276,009	15,475,975	27,473,065
Total additional gross space (after adjustments for currently available space and space to be razed)(GSF)	579,169	1,810,471	4,875,783	8,647,561	15,912,984
Projected construction expenditures (in 1968 dollars)	$15,923,979	$48,881,445	$112,145,009	$247,579,623	$424,530,056

NSF - Net square feet.
GSF - Gross square feet.

This chapter discusses the current status of coordination among the institutions of higher education in Kentucky, and suggests areas in which further coordination could be considered.

BENEFITS OF COORDINATION

- Interinstitutional coordination can best benefit institutions by achieving economics in operation through eliminating duplication and capitalizing on unique strengths, and by improving the service which each institution provides.
    - Coordination can be especially helpful in the areas of curriculum specialization, library coordination, faculty exchange, student exchange and joint administrative operations.
- Some of the major benefits to be gained through coordination are suggested below.
    - If one institution can develop a curriculum in a highly specialized field, other institutions do not need to assume the burden of duplicate facilities and faculty.
        - This highly specialized field of study then can serve several institutions which are in physical proximity to the institution offering it, by means of student or faculty exchanges.
        - Through such exchanges, students can benefit not only from the strengths of individual members of the faculty, but also from the use of costly or unique facilities or equipment.
    - Coordination of library holdings permits advanced research and study materials of institutions to be pooled.
        - Each library can hold a catalog of the combined holdings of the participating institutions.
        - Purchasing of books, periodicals and special research volumes can be coordinated and purchase costs shared when appropriate.
        - Salaries and expenses of library operation can be shared; if institutions are close by, staffs can be combined for more efficient use of personnel to do cataloging and shelving.

- Through faculty exchange, a member of the faculty of one school can teach on other campuses to fulfill the demand for particular courses.
    - o Faculty are thus utilized more fully in their area of specialization, and more complete curriculums can be offered by the institutions.
    - o Faculty salary expenses can be shared on the basis of workload carried on at each institution.
- Student exchange can allow students from one institution to attend class at another, particularly where schools are so close that a shuttle bus can be used to transport students from one campus to another.
    - o Students can take advantage of a wider range of courses in a specialized field of study.
    - o The "home" institution would not need to provide highly expensive courses for a small number of students if the courses are available at a nearby institution, thereby reducing instructional costs per student.
    - o Instructional costs can be shared by the participating institutions.
    - o Such student exchange requires common school calendars, transfer of credit arrangements, and student fee charges to be worked out.
- Joint administrative operations are frequently possible in the business, development and academic affairs offices.
    - o The functions particularly adaptable to coordination include purchasing, payroll, personnel administration, development, admissions, health service, publicity and building maintenance.
    - o Combining the same type of staffs from two or more institutions frequently means that a smaller staff can do the work, and that it can include the most highly qualified personnel.

    - o Joint use of a computer for processing institutional data is becoming an actuality in many parts of the country.

  - Such coordinated programs as these described above can also avoid duplication of facilities.

    - o Specialized facilities for particular curriculums or particular services (e.g., a health clinic) can serve several institutions.

CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR COORDINATION

- For successful interinstitutional coordination, several conditions should be achievable.

  - Not only must the coordinating institutions have a genuine desire to work together, but the goal, or objective, of the project must be agreed upon so that decisions can be made by all parties on a common basis of understanding.

    - o Without a firm commitment to such a program, minor problems often become major obstacles to successful coordination.

  - Generally speaking, for the best results, the coordinating institutions should be fairly close to each other.

    - o Geographic proximity is particularly important when faculty and student exchanges are considered and when mutual use facilities are planned.

    - o The individual faculty and students must be able to take advantage of the opportunities without undue inconvenience.

  - Other considerations which may influence efforts to achieve satisfactory coordination include compatibility of curriculum and religious affiliation (if any).

    - o The objectives of the institutions and their orientation in certain areas may conflict - a situation which can be critical if coordination in the development office or the admissions office is desired.

CURRENT STATUS OF COORDINATION

- Several cooperative efforts are currently under way among the 46 institutions in the State.
  - Not only do coordination programs exist, but they also exist among public and private sectors.

Student Exchange

- Several institutions in Louisville, including Catherine Spalding, the University of Louisville and Kentucky Southern College, have a visiting student program.
  - A student can take up to six hours of courses at another institution but pay tuition only at his home school.

Administrative Cooperation

- Morehead State University and Southeastern Christian College have secured a Title III planning grant.

Library Exchange

- Several instances of library cooperation and exchange were found.
  - Georgetown College is developing complementary library specialties with other institutions in the Lexington area.
  - Sue Bennett Junior College is developing a system of book exchange with Berea College.
  - Catherine Spalding College, Bellarmine/Ursuline, the University of Louisville and others in the Louisville area are coordinating their library development efforts.

Curriculum Coordination

- Courses developed at institutions in the Louisville area are tied in with the University of Louisville Urban Studies Center.

Faculty Exchange

- Several institutions, including Bellarmine/Ursuline and Nazareth, 50 miles away are considering the possibility of having faculty in specialized fields commute from one school to the other.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FURTHER COORDINATION

- Most of the immediate opportunities for further coordination among the institutions of higher education in Kentucky are based upon geographic proximity.
    - The institutions are clustered primarily in five areas of the State:
        - o Louisville
        - o The Owensboro area
        - o The Bardstown-Elizabethtown-Campbellsville area
        - o The Berea-Danville-Lexington area
        - o The Williamsburg-Barbourville-London area
    - Within these areas, the resources of the combined institutions are impressive, and the opportunities for interinstitutional coordination are almost unlimited.
    - Geographic proximity enables library exchange, student and faculty exchange, joint use of research facilities, administrative cooperation, and joint use of special facilities.
- Institutions in the eastern part of the State, such as Pikeville College, Alice Lloyd Junior College and Morehead State University, have less opportunity for coordination because of the distances and different terrain between institutions.
- Within the grouping shown above, the following possibilities seem particularly worth considering.

Institutional Research

- In any of the geographic regions or even on a Statewide basis, a data processing center and such aspects of institutional research as demographic and enrollment studies and long-range planning could be carried out, with a larger and probably more qualified staff than any one institution can afford.

Student Guidance And Counseling

- Institutions in a given region - for example, Sue Bennett Junior College, Cumberland College, and Union College, as well as neighboring community colleges - could organize a joint student counseling service, including testing, counseling and placement services.

Facilities Sharing

- Substantial opportunities appear to exist for facilities sharing in the urban areas.

- Brescia and Kentucky Wesleyan could jointly use such facilities as specialized laboratories and gymnasiums.

- Institutions in Louisville could share general-purpose and support facilities.

Curriculum Specialization

- Other opportunities for interinstitutional coordination can be based upon curriculum specialization.

    - Many clusters of institutions could take advantage of faculty sharing and special facilities sharing where the same fields of study are offered by more than one, thereby reducing costs and possibly offering a more complete field of study than before.

    - Course duplication, which carries with it faculty and facilities duplication, can be reduced.

    - Examples of specialized courses which lend themselves to student exchange programs include foreign languages, upper level science and mathematics, fine arts and teaching.

Long-Range Possibilities

- In the long run, the possibilities for coordination of programs are of course much greater.
    - Associations like the Great Lakes College Association in the Midwest are pioneering in fields of research in teaching methods and many other areas in which geographic proximity is not the immediate determinant.
    - As the institutions in Kentucky gain experience in coordinated programs, they can be expected to explore along these lines also.
    - There is also an urgent need for increased efforts to explore and implement coordination between public and private institutions of higher education in the State, where geographically possible.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

- In order to achieve successful interinstitutional coordination on a Statewide basis, several steps should be taken.
- A Council for Academic Cooperation should be organized, and its membership should include the Vice President of Academic Affairs of each institution, or his equivalent.
    - The responsibility of this Council should include the investigation of potential cooperative programs affecting the academic affairs of the institutions, evaluation of these programs, recommendation of action and guidance in their implementation.
- A Council for Administrative Affairs should be formed which should include in its membership the Vice President of Administrative Affairs of each institution, or his equivalent.
    - This Council should be responsible for the investigation of possible cooperative programs affecting business affairs, for the evaluation of such programs, for recommending a course of action, and for monitoring their implementation and operation.

- Each of these councils should:
  - Hold regular meetings
  - Publish the results of its efforts
  - Initiate trial programs to test particular cooperative ventures
  - Review trial programs and make recommendations for their improvement
  - Assist in the installation of tested cooperative programs.
- Consideration should be given to investigating the possibility of federal grants to research and to implement a comprehensive and well organized Statewide cooperative program.

APPENDIXES

FACILITIES INVENTORY SYSTEM

This appendix describes and documents the Facilities Inventory System (the data processing system) used to collect and analyze the data and prepare the reports for each individual institution. This appendix includes descriptions of the program, record formats, report layouts and a description of the updating procedure; it is intended for use by the agency which will be responsible for maintaining the system and for its continued application. Additional documentation is available from the Data Processing Division, State Department of Finance, Frankfort, Kentucky.

INPUT INFORMATION

- Three forms were designed for data collection, reflecting the three separate segments of the study: Building Inventory Record, Room Inventory Record and Space Utilization Record (Exhibits A-1 and A-2).
    - The Room Inventory Record and the Space Utilization Record were combined for purposes of control and efficiency.
    - These same three forms will be used in the updating procedure described later in this appendix.
- The forms require identification of institution and building.
    - The Building Inventory Record also requires information on ownership, date of occupancy, condition, gross square feet, actual capital investment and estimated replacement value.
    - The Room Inventory Record requires a room number, the number of student stations (instructional space only), the department name, standard department code, room type, room function, and room area.
        - o Provision is also made for proration of rooms on the basis of department, type or function, when necessary.
    - The Space Utilization Record (for instructional space only) requires information on the number of classes that meet in the room, their enrollment, their level, the department holding the class, the time of day the class meets and the days the class meets during the week.

EXHIBIT A-1

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

BUILDING INVENTORY RECORD

(1-3)	☐☐☐ INSTITUTIONAL NUMBER	1. Institution: ________________
(4-6)	☐☐☐ BUILDING NUMBER	
(7-14)	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ BUILDING NAME ABBREVIATION	2. Building Name: ________________
(15)	☐	3. Ownership: ________________ (See Instruction Sheet)
(16-18)	☐☐☐	4. Date of Occupancy: ________________
(19)	☐	5. Condition: ________________ (See Instruction Sheet)
(20-25)	☐☐☐☐☐☐	6. Gross Square Feet: ________________ Number of Floors: ________________ Dimensions: ________________
(26-30)	☐☐☐☐☐	7. Actual Capital Investment: ________________ (To Nearest Thousand Dollars)
(31-35)	☐☐☐☐☐	8. Estimated Replacement Value: ________________ (To Nearest Thousand Dollars)

EXHIBIT A-2

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY RECORD

(1-3) ☐☐☐ INSTITUTION NUMBER

(4-6) ☐☐☐ BUILDING NUMBER

(7-11) ☐☐☐☐☐ ROOM NUMBER

(12-19) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ BUILDING NAME ABBREVIATION

(20-23) ☐☐☐☐

(24-31) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(32-35) ☐☐☐☐

(36-39) ☐☐☐☐

(40-42) ☐☐☐

(43-44) ☐☐

(45-49) ☐☐☐☐☐

(50) ☐

1. **Institution:** ____________________

2. **Building Name:** ____________________

3. **Room Number:** ____________________

4. **Number of Student Stations:** ____________________

5. **Institution's Department Name:** ____________________

6. **Institution's Department Code:** ____________________

7. **Standard Department Code:** ____________________

8. **Type of Room:** ____________________

9. **Room Function:** ____________________

10. **Room Area:** ____________________

11. **PRORATE:** If room is to be prorated code 1, and complete block below.

12. **PRORATION:** Total of room areas prorations must equal room area in Item 10 above.

Standard Department (12-15)	Type (16-18)	Function (19-20)	Room Area (21-25)	Code (26)
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2

SPACE UTILIZATION RECORD FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE

BY HOUR AND DAY:

In the appropriate blocks below, enter the Standard Department Code, the Course Level and Number of Students meeting in this room for each period on each day. For example, an upper English course of twenty-five students would be coded as follows: i.e. "1520" is the standard department code for English; upper level courses are coded "2". (See Instruction and Coding Sheets for other codes.)

1	5	2	0
2		2	5

BUILDING NAME:

ROOM NUMBER:

CLASS PERIODS		MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	ALL DAYS No. Of Periods	ALL DAYS No. Of Students	
MORNING (7 am-1 pm)										
Subtotal 7-1								(12-13)	(14-16)	MORNING TOTAL
AFTERNOON (1-5 pm)										
Subtotal 1-5								(17-18)	(19-21)	AFTER-NOON TOTAL
EVENING (5-10 pm)										
Subtotal 5-10								(22-23)	(24-26)	EVENING TOTAL
DAY TOTAL		NO. OF PERIODS (27-28) NO. OF STUDENTS (29-31)	NO. OF PERIODS (32-33) NO. OF STUDENTS (34-36)	NO. OF PERIODS (37-38) NO. OF STUDENTS (39-41)	NO. OF PERIODS (42-43) NO. OF STUDENTS (44-46)	NO. OF PERIODS (47-48) NO. OF STUDENTS (49-51)	NO. OF PERIODS (52-53) NO. OF STUDENTS (54-56)	(57-58)	(59-62)	GRAND TOTAL

BY DEPARTMENT AND LEVEL:

After completing the blocks to the left, total all courses of the same level and the same standard department code and enter the totals in the blocks below, e.g.

Standard Department				Level	No. of Periods		No. of Students			
1	5	2	0	2		3			7	5

The total hours and students for all departments and levels should equal the grand total block on the left.

Standard Department Number (12-15)	Level (16)	No. of Periods (17-18)	No. of Students (19-22)

- Each college and university was responsible for completing the forms for its own physical facilities.
    - The forms were so designed that where the data were readily available, they could easily be entered onto the coded spaces on the forms.
    - If the data were collected for the first time, ample space was provided for original entry and calculation prior to coding.
    - Each institution was assigned its own identification code for ease in processing the data by computer.
- The data collected by the institutions were submitted to a representative of CMP for auditing of the forms to ensure completeness and accuracy.
    - This representative was an employee of CMP and was trained to perform this function.
    - CMP supervised this work on a continuing basis.
- The audited data were then submitted to the Data Processing Division of the State Department of Finance for further processing.
    - The data were used in one of two subsystems: the Building Inventory Subsystem or the Room Inventory and Space Utilization Subsystem.
    - A third subsystem, the Total Space Subsystem, utilizes data from both of the subsystems mentioned above.
    - Each of these three will be discussed individually from the point at which the data have been submitted for computer processing, since their processing cycles vary from this point forward.

COMPUTER PROCESSING

Building Inventory Subsystem

- Exhibit A-3 depicts the steps in the Building Inventory Subsystem.
- The data submitted by the individual institutions on the building inventory record were edited and submitted to the Computer Center for processing, as mentioned above.
- The inventory data were then key punched, producing the Building Inventory Record.
    - Exhibit A-4 shows the format of the data as represented in this keypunched card; the last three fields (net assignable area, custodial area, mechanical area) are used later in the Total Space Subsystem.
        - Net assignable area is a total of the areas reported in the room inventory, exclusive of custodial and mechanical area reported.
        - These totals are calculated in the Room Inventory and Utilization Subsystem and used in the Total Space Subsystem.
- The Building Inventory Record then follows the remaining steps shown in Exhibit A-3.
- The report prepared by the computer is depicted in Exhibit A-5.
    - The report lists all buildings on each institution's campus in order of date of occupancy.
        - Totals are summarized for number of buildings, for gross square feet, actual capital investment and estimated replacement value.
- The building inventory file is used in the Total Space Subsystem described below.

EXHIBIT A-3

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

BUILDING INVENTORY SUBSYSTEM

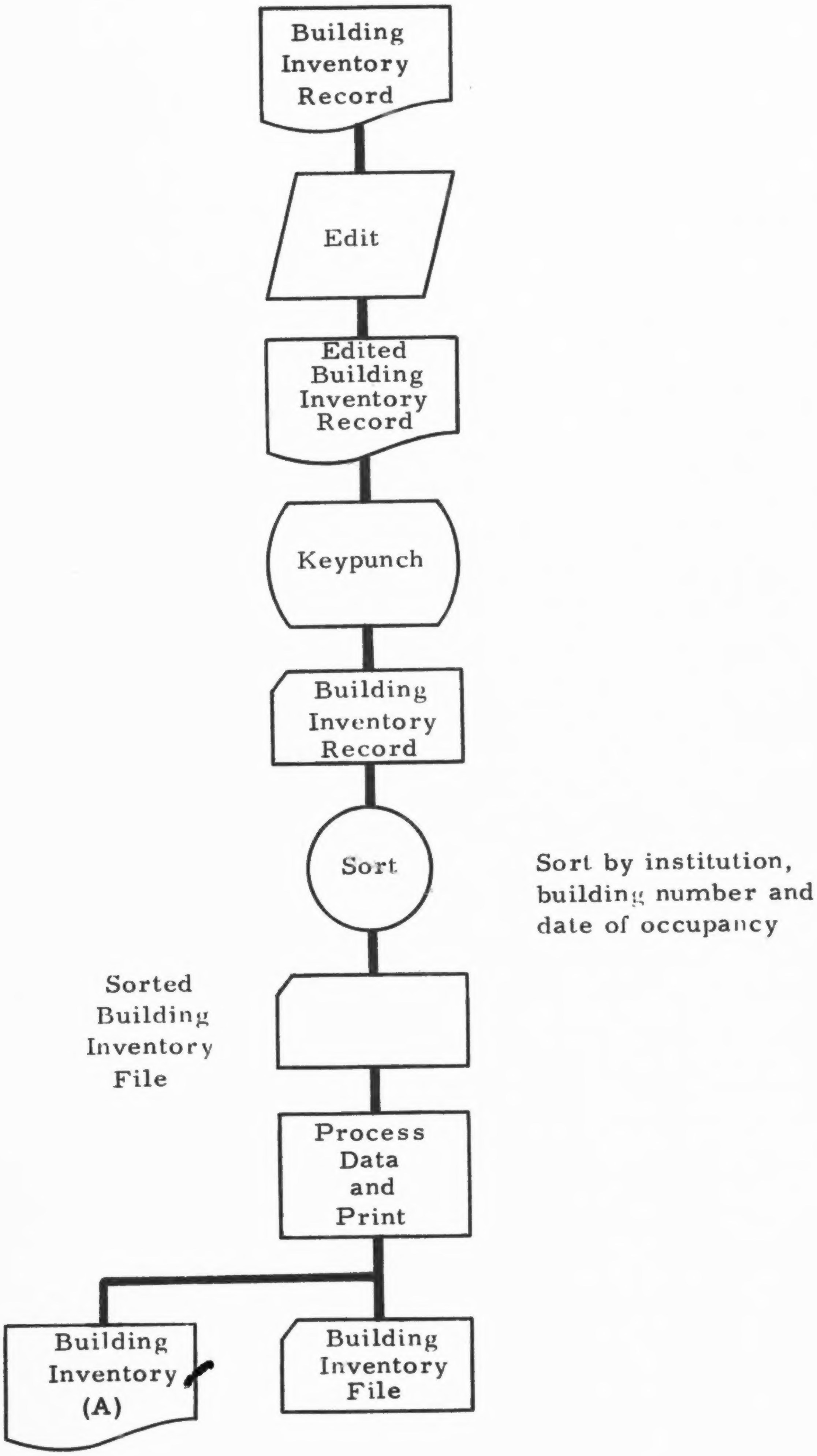

Building Inventory Record
Edit
Edited Building Inventory Record
Keypunch
Building Inventory Record
Sort
Sort by institution, building number and date of occupancy
Sorted Building Inventory File
Process Data and Print
Building Inventory (A)
Building Inventory File

EXHIBIT A-4
Page 1 of 2

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

BUILDING INVENTORY RECORD

Card Column	Item	Description
1-3	Institution identification	Institution identification number
4-6	Building number	Building identification number
7-14	Building name	Name of the building
15	Ownership	The ownership code, as follows:
	1	Owned by the institution or is being paid for on an amortization schedule
	2	Not owned, but leased or rented to the institution at a typical local rate
	3	Not owned by the institution, but made available to it at either no cost or at a nominal rate
	4	Title now vested in a holding company or building corporation to which payments are being made by the institution; title will ultimately pass to the institution (includes lease-purchase arrangements)
	5	Not owned by the institution, but shared with an institution of less than college level
	6	Shared with another institution of college level
16-18	Date of occupancy	Initial date of occupancy

Card Column	Item	Description
19	Condition	The code indicating the condition of the building, as follows:
	1	Satisfactory condition
	2	Needs major rehabilitation
	3	Should be razed or demolished (This category includes buildings scheduled to be razed)
20-25	Gross square feet	The total square feet contained in the building
26-30	Actual capital investment	The plant fund investment for the building (to the nearest thousand dollars)
31-35	Estimated replacement Value	The estimated cost of replacing the building
36-41	Net assignable area	Data entered in Total Space Subsystem
42-47	Custodial area	Data entered in Total Space Subsystem
48-53	Mechanical area	Data entered in Total Space Subsystem

EXHIBIT A-5

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

BUILDING INVENTORY

Institution Name And Number

Building Number	Building Name	Ownership	Occupancy	Gross Square Feet	Actual Capital Investment	Estimated Replacement Value	Condition
XXX	XXXXXXXX	X	XXX	XXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	X
Total Number Of Buildings (Each Institution)		XXX		XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	
Grand Total		XXXX		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	

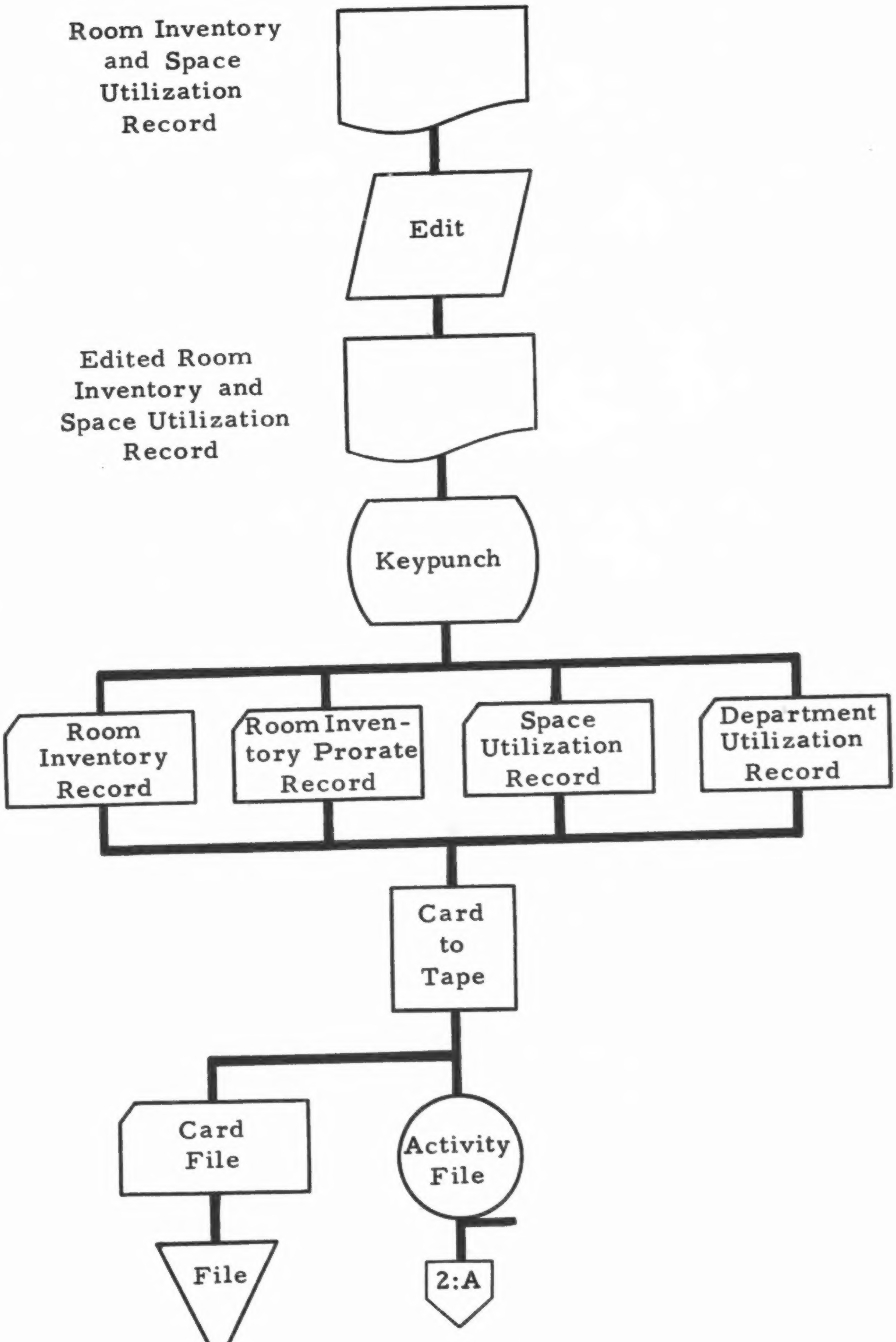
Room Inventory And Utilization Subsystem

- Exhibit A-6 shows the procedure followed in the second subsystem - the Room Inventory and Utilization Subsystem.
- The data for this subsystem were contained in the Room Inventory Record and the Space Utilization Record.
  - Like the Building Inventory Record, these forms were edited and submitted to the Computer Center for processing.
- The keypunching of these data produced four different types of cards.
  - The first two cards contain the data recorded on the front side of the form - the Room Inventory Record.
    - o The punched card Room Inventory Record (Exhibit A-7) contains the data on room size, student station size, type, function and department identification.
    - o The Room Inventory Prorate Record (Exhibit A-8) is created only when a particular room serves more than one department or function, or when it can be used as more than one type of space.
  - The last two cards utilize the data on the reverse side of the form, the Space Utilization Record, which applies to instructional space only.
    - o The punched card Space Utilization Record (Exhibit A-9) indicates how many classes are held in the room and how many students attend those classes by time of day and by days of the week.
    - o The Department Utilization Record (Exhibit A-10) contains data on the departments which use the room.
- All four types of cards are then read by the computer, and one magnetic tape record is created (activity file).
  - The punched cards are then filed for future reference and backup purposes.

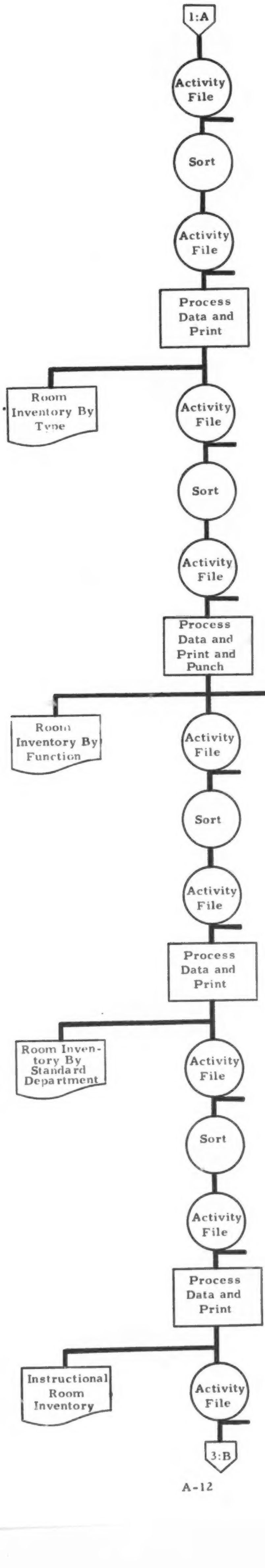
EXHIBIT A-6
Page 1 of 3

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY AND UTILIZATION SUBSYSTEM


Room Inventory and Space Utilization Record
Edit
Edited Room Inventory and Space Utilization Record
Keypunch
Room Inventory Record
Room Inventory Prorate Record
Space Utilization Record
Department Utilization Record
Card to Tape
Card File
Activity File
File
2:A

Room Inventory


1:A
Activity File
Sort
Activity File
Process Data and Print
Room Inventory By Type
Activity File
Sort
Activity File
Process Data and Print and Punch
Room Inventory By Function
Activity File
Net Assignable Space File
Sort
Activity File
Process Data and Print
Room Inventory By Standard Department
Activity File
Sort
Activity File
Process Data and Print
Instructional Room Inventory
Activity File
3:B

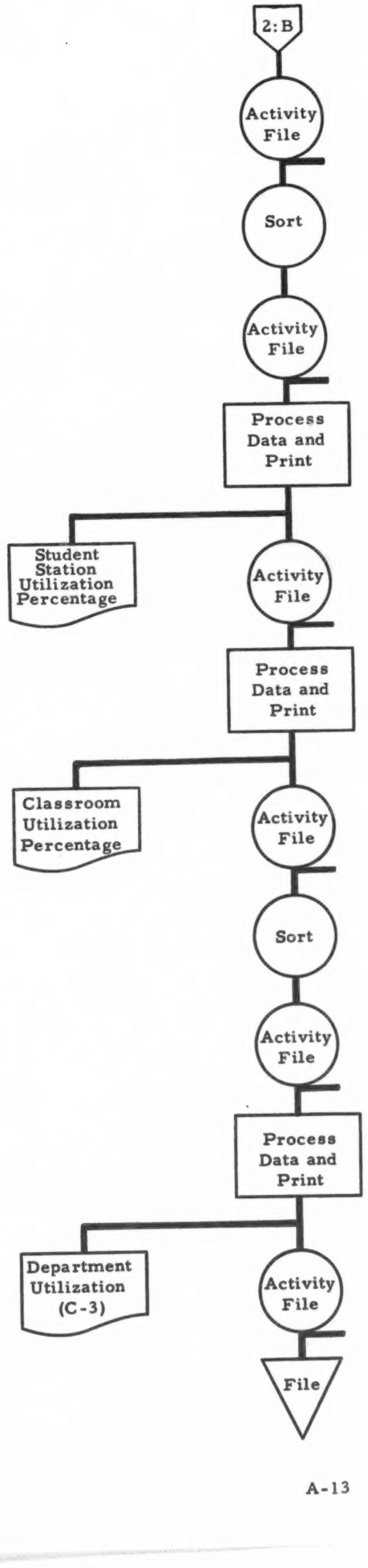
Sort by institution, building number, room type and room number

Sort by institution, building number, room function and room number

Sort by institution, standard department number, building number and room number

Sort by institution, room type, number of student stations, building number and room number

Utilization


2:B
Activity File
Sort
Activity File
Process Data and Print
Student Station Utilization Percentage
Activity File
Process Data and Print
Classroom Utilization Percentage
Activity File
Sort
Activity File
Process Data and Print
Department Utilization (C-3)
Activity File
File

Sort by institution, building number and room number

Sort by institution, standard department, level, room type, building number, and room number

EXHIBIT A-7

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY RECORD

Card Column	Item	Description
1-3	Institution identification	Institution identification number
4-6	Building number	Building identification number
7-11	Room number	Room identification number
12-19	Building name	Name of the building
20-23	Student stations	Number of student stations
24-31	Department name	Institution's department name
32-35	Department number	Institution's department number
36-39	Standard department number	Department number as assigned by Office of Education codes
40-42	Room type	Type of room code as assigned by Office of Education codes
43-44	Room function	Room function code as assigned by Office of Education codes
45-49	Room area	Interior area of room
50	Proration indicator	"1" is used if room is subject to proration; otherwise, this is left blank

EXHIBIT A-8

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY PRORATE RECORD

Card Column	Item	Description
1-3	Institution identification	Institution identification number
4-6	Building number	Building identification number
7-11	Room number	Room identification number
12-35	(No data)	(No data)
36-39	Standard department number	Department number as assigned by Office of Education codes
40-42	Room type	Type of room code as assigned by Office of Education codes
43-44	Room function	Room function code as assigned by Office of Education codes
45-49	Room area	Interior area of room prorated to this department, type or function

5

EXHIBIT A-9
Page 1 of 2

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

SPACE UTILIZATION RECORD

Card Column	Item	Description
1-3	Institution identification	Institution identification number
4-6	Building number	Building identification number
7-11	Room number	Room identification number
12-13	Morning periods	Number of classes held in morning
14-16	Morning enrollment	Number of students attending
17-18	Afternoon periods	Number of classes held in afternoon
19-21	Afternoon enrollment	Number of students attending
22-23	Evening periods	Number of classes held in evening
24-26	Evening enrollment	Number of students attending
27-28	Monday periods	Number of periods held on Monday
29-31	Monday enrollment	Number of students attending
32-33	Tuesday periods	Number of periods held on Tuesday
34-36	Tuesday enrollment	Number of students attending
37-38	Wednesday periods	Number of periods held on Wednesday
39-41	Wednesday enrollment	Number of students attending
42-43	Thursday periods	Number of periods held on Thursday
44-46	Thursday enrollment	Number of students attending

EXHIBIT A-9
Page 2 of 2

Card Column	Item	Description
47-48	Friday periods	Number of periods held on Friday
49-51	Friday enrollment	Number of students attending
52-53	Saturday periods	Number of periods held on Saturday
54-56	Saturday enrollment	Number of students attending
57-58	Total periods	Total number of periods
59-61	Total enrollment	Total number of students attending

EXHIBIT A-10

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT UTILIZATION RECORD

Card Column	Item	Description
1-3	Institution identification	Institution identification number
4-6	Building number	Building identification number
7-11	Room number	Room identification number
12-15	Standard department number	Department number as assigned by Office of Education codes
16	Level	Code to identify level of course
	1	Lower division course (Freshman, Sophomore)
	2	Upper division course (Junior, Senior)
	3	Graduate division course
17-18	Number of periods	Number of periods course is offered by that department for that level
19-22	Number of students	Enrollment in the periods

- The activity file is processed through the remaining steps of the procedure shown in Exhibit A-6.
  - The procedure is divided into two phases, with reports being produced in each phase.
    - Each report is prepared showing only one institution on a page.
  - The Room Inventory phase procedure analyzes the complete room inventory of each institution and produces the following:
    - Room Inventory By Type (Exhibit A-11) lists and summarizes net assignable space and number of student stations on the basis of room type.
    - Room Inventory By Function (Exhibit A-12) lists and summarizes net assignable space and number of student stations on the basis of room function.
    - Net Assignable Space Record (Exhibit A-13) contains a summary of net assignable space, the custodial area and mechanical area for each building.
    - Room Inventory By Standard Department (Exhibit A-14) lists and summarizes the net assignable space and number of student stations on the basis of standard department.
    - Instructional Room Inventory (Exhibit A-15) lists all instructional space - room types 110, 120, 210, 410, and 610 - and calculates the average number of student stations for each type.
  - The Utilization phase procedure analyzes classroom, student station and department utilization of all instructional-type facilities (which includes types 110, 120, 210, 410, and 610) and produces three reports.
    - Student Station Utilization Percentage (Exhibit A-16) lists and summarizes student station utilization for each room and building for each institution.

EXHIBIT A-11

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY BY TYPE

Institution Name And Number; Building Name

Building Number	Room Number	Type Of Room	Department Name	Institution Department Number	Standard Department Number	Room Function	Room Area	Student Stations
XXX	XXXXX	XXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XX	XXXXX	XXXX

Total Number Of Rooms (Each General Type, e. g., 100 series, 200 series, etc.)	XXXXX	Type Of Room Total	XXXXX	XXXXX
		Building Total	XXXXX	XXXXX
		Institution Total	XXXXXX	XXXXX
		Grand Total	XXXXXX	XXXXX

Reject Functions 01 and 03 and Room Type 999.

EXHIBIT A-12

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY BY FUNCTION

Institution Name And Number

Building Number	Room Number	Room Function	Type Of Room	Department Name	Room Area	Student Stations
XXX	XXXXX	XX	XXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXX	XXXX

Total Number Of Rooms XXX
(Each Function)

Room Function Total	XXXXX	XXXX
Institution Total	XXXXX	XXXX
Grand Total	XXXXX	XXXX

Reject Function 99.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

NET ASSIGNABLE SPACE RECORD

Card Column	Item	Description
1-3	Institution identification	Institution identification number
4-6	Building number	Building identification number
7-11	Assignable square feet	Total assignable square feet in the building
12-16	Custodial area	Total square feet of custodial space in the building
17-21	Mechanical area	Total square feet of mechanical space in the building

EXHIBIT A-14

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM INVENTORY BY STANDARD DEPARTMENT

Institution Name And Number

Building Number	Room Number	Standard Department	Room Function	Room Area	Student Stations
XXX	XXXXX	XXXX	XX	XXXXX	XXXX
			Department Total	XXXXX	XXXXX
			Institution Total	XXXXX	XXXXX

Reject Standard Department Code 9999.

EXHIBIT A-15

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

INSTRUCTIONAL ROOM INVENTORY

Institution Name And Number

Building Number	Room Number	Type Of Room	Room Function	Student Stations
XXX	XXXXX	XXX	XX	XXXX

Average Student Stations For Each Type Of Room	XXXX
Institution Average For Student Stations	XXXX

EXHIBIT A-16

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

STUDENT STATION UTILIZATION PERCENTAGE

Institution Name And Number; Building Name

Room Number	Type Of Room	Student Stations	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Total
XXXXX	XXX	XXXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total Building Utilization			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total Institution Utilization			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Reject all Room Types except 110, 120, 210, 410 and 610.

    - o Room Utilization Percentage (Exhibit A-17) lists and summarizes instructional room utilization for each room and building for each institution.

    - o Department Utilization (Exhibit A-18) lists and summarizes the number of periods and average class size for each department for each institution.

  - The activity file is then stored for future use and backup purposes.

Total Space Subsystem

- Exhibit A-19 shows the procedure required to produce the results specified in the Total Space Subsystem, the third subsystem.

- The building inventory file from the Building Inventory Subsystem and the net assignable space file from the Room Inventory phase of the Room Inventory And Utilization Subsystem combine to make the input for this subsystem.

  - These card formats were described earlier in their respective subsystems.

- The combined file (total space file) is processed in the steps shown in Exhibit A-19 in order to produce the Total Space Inventory Report (Exhibit A-20).

  - This report summarizes and accounts for net assignable space, mechanical space and custodial space, and it calculates the percentage each represents of the total gross space in each building.

UPDATING PROCEDURE

- The Facilities Inventory System established as part of this study should be used on a regular basis and the data kept up to date so that current information will be available for effective facilities planning.

  - The building inventory and the room inventory data should be updated by the institutions as changes in the facilities occur (e.g., new buildings or rehabilitated facilities, etc.).

EXHIBIT A-17

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

ROOM UTILIZATION PERCENTAGE

Institution Name And Number; Building Name

Room Number	Type Of Room	Student Stations	Morning	Afternoon	Evening	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Total
XXXXX	XXX	XXXX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total Building Utilization			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total Institution Utilization			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Reject all Room Types except 110, 120, 210, 410 and 610.

EXHIBIT A-18

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT UTILIZATION

Institution Name And Number

Standard Department	Level	Type Of Room	Total Periods	Average Size Of Class
XXXX	X	XXX	XXX	XXXX
		Department Total And Average	XXX	XXXX

Institution Total And Average
For Room Types 110 And 210(a)

(a)Accumulate total hours and students for Room Types 110 and 210 for each institution.

EXHIBIT A-19

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

TOTAL SPACE SUBSYSTEM

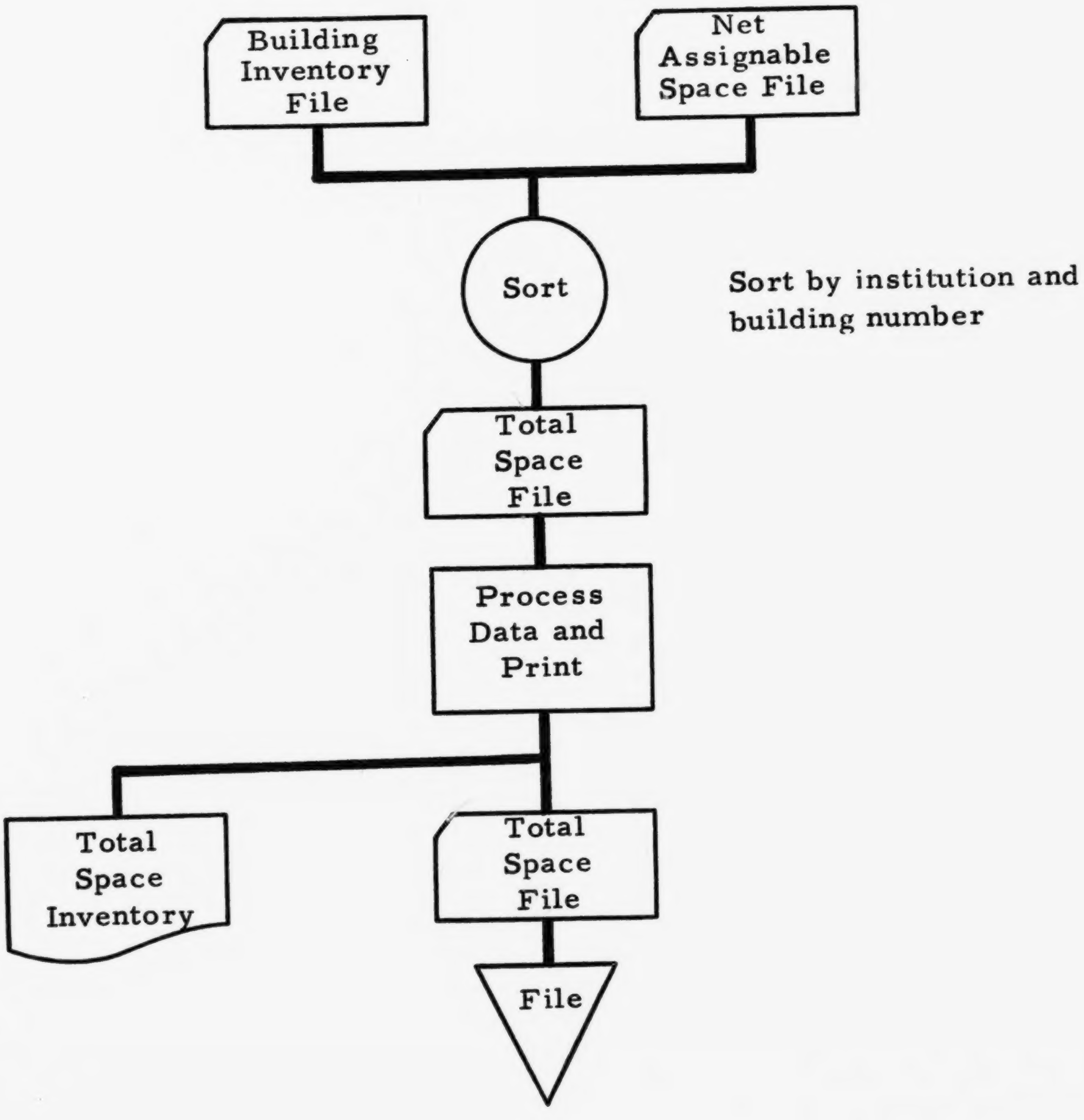

Building Inventory File
Net Assignable Space File
Sort
Sort by institution and building number
Total Space File
Process Data and Print
Total Space Inventory
Total Space File
File

EXHIBIT A-20

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

TOTAL SPACE INVENTORY

Institution Name And Number

Building Name	Building Number	Gross Square Feet	Net Assignable Square Feet	Per Cent Of Total	Mechanical Area	Per Cent Of Total	Custodial Area	Per Cent Of Total
XXXXXXXX	XXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XX	XXXXXX	XX	XXXXXX	XX
Institution Total		XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XX	XXXXXX	XX	XXXXXX	XX
Grand Total (All Institutions)		XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XX	XXXXXX	XX	XXXXXX	XX

    - By updating the information as changes occur, the institutions will avoid having to submit large amounts of data at one time.
    - The data processing reports should not be prepared every time new information is submitted, but should be prepared on an annual basis.
  - The utilization data should be updated by the institutions on an annual basis.
    - The utilization reports should be prepared annually at the same time the building and room inventory reports are prepared.

- The system, as defined in this appendix, has been so designed that an orderly and simple updating procedure is possible.
  - A list of all facilities (buildings and rooms) of each institution should be prepared and sent to that institution.
    - The Building Inventory would be listed first, in building number sequence.
    - The Room Inventory would follow, with the data in building number and room number sequence.
    - Utilization data would not be listed, since this information changes with each school term.
  - Changes would then be entered on this list by the institution and the list returned to the Council on Public Higher Education.
  - There would be three types of changes to be recorded on this list:
    - Addition of facilities (code 1)
    - Deletion of facilities (code 2)
    - Change in description of facilities included in the inventory (code 3).

- These changes are shown in Exhibit A-21 with the appropriate entries and code indicated.

- Addition of facilities would require a complete new record.

    - o The appropriate entries should be completed in the Building Inventory for each building and the Room Inventory for each room.

- Deletion of facilities would require only that the entry be lined through on the Building Inventory and Room Inventory.

- Change in description would require that the old information be lined through and the new information be entered immediately above.

    - o If the change is one of identification (building number or room number), the change would have to be entered as a deletion of the old record and an addition of the new record (containing all the necessary data for a new record).

- ● The data processing part of the system would then process these changes.

    - Additions, deletions and changes would be based on the code entered by the institutions.

- ● As mentioned above, the utilization data are obsolete as soon as a new academic term begins.

    - A new study must be undertaken whenever the need arises for current data on utilization.

    - The updating procedure for this information is therefore equivalent to redoing the entire space utilization phase of the study.

EXHIBIT A-21

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

UPDATING PROCEDURE

Institution No.	Building No.	Room No.	Building Name	Student Stations	Institution Dept.		Standard Dept. Code	Room			Pro-Rate	Change Code
					Name	Code		Type	Func.	Area		
350	101	226	ADMIN		VP ADMIN	106	6,000	310	50	300		
~~350~~	~~101~~	~~227~~	~~ADMIN~~		~~VP SECY~~	~~106~~	~~6,000~~	~~315~~	~~50~~	~~50~~		2(a)
350	101	228	ADMIN		VP SECY	106	6,000	330	50	150		
350	101	310	ADMIN	30			1,199	110	10	320		
350	101	320	ADMIN		EDUC ~~ENGLISH~~	30 ~~20~~	1,620 ~~1,520~~	320	10	150		3(b)
350	101	320A	ADMIN		EDUC ~~ENGLISH~~	30 ~~20~~	1,620 ~~1,520~~	315	10	35		3(b)
350	101	228A	ADMIN		VP SECY	106	6,000	315	50	50		1(c)

(a)Shows a deletion entry, coded 2.
(b)Shows a record which has changed, coded 3.
(c)Shows an additional entry, coded 1.

CONTINUING USE

- The value of the Facilities Inventory System lies in its continuing use by the 45 colleges and universities.
  - The data can be continually refined and improved by the institutions, and more meaningful comparisons can be made from year to year.
  - Each institution can make more detailed analyses of its own facilities, studying trends and measuring progress against its own goals.
  - Each institution will be assisted in class scheduling for the future academic term.
  - The reports should help each institution in preparing the Federal Government's Office of Education reports.
- The documentation contained in this appendix is general; more detailed documentation is available from the Data Processing Division, State Department of Finance.
  - These two documentation packages should enable the future user of the system to implement it with minimum difficulty.

B - INSTRUCTION MANUAL

BUILDING INVENTORY

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITY NEEDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE BUILDING INVENTORY RECORD

These instructions explain how to complete the Building Inventory Record. The instructions are numbered (1) through (8) and correspond to the item numbers on the Building Inventory Record (Exhibit B-1).

1. Institution. Write in the name of your campus and your institution number assigned for the study.

2. Building Name. Write in the name of the building. The building number and a standard abbreviation should be assigned after the inventory is completed. Each building number must be unique.

3. Ownership. The basis on which this building is available for use should be indicated according to the following codes.

Code	Description
1	Owned by the institution or is being paid for on an amortization schedule
2	Not owned, but leased or rented to the institution at a typical local rate
3	Not owned by the institution, but made available to it at either no cost or at a nominal rate
4	Title now vested in a holding company or building corporation to which payments are being made by the institution; title will ultimately pass to the institution (includes lease-purchase arrangements)
5	Not owned by the institution, but shared with an institution of less than college level
6	Shared with another institution of college level

EXHIBIT B-1

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION PHYSICAL SPACE INVENTORY

BUILDING INVENTORY RECORD

(1-3)	☐☐☐ INSTITUTIONAL NUMBER	1. Institution: ______
(4-6)	☐☐☐ BUILDING NUMBER	
(7-14)	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ BUILDING NAME ABBREVIATION	2. Building Name: ______
(15)	☐	3. Ownership: ______ (See Instruction Sheet)
(16-18)	☐☐☐	4. Date of Occupancy: ______
(19)	☐	5. Condition: ______ (See Instruction Sheet)
(20-25)	☐☐☐☐☐☐	6. Gross Square Feet: ______ Number of Floors: ______ Dimensions: ______
(26-30)	☐☐☐☐☐	7. Actual Capital Investment: ______ (To Nearest Thousand Dollars)
(31-35)	☐☐☐☐☐	8. Estimated Replacement Value: ______ (To Nearest Thousand Dollars)

4. Date Of Occupancy. Enter the date of initial occupancy.

5. Condition. Each building should be rated according to its condition. This judgement should be independent of the movable equipment and/or furniture in the building.

Code	Description
1	Satisfactory condition
2	Needs major rehabilitation
3	Should be razed or demolished. (This category includes buildings scheduled to be razed.)

6. Gross Square Feet. The total square feet should be entered as described below.

a. Definition. "Gross Area" should be construed to mean the sum of the floor areas included within the outside faces of exterior walls for all stories, or areas, which have floor surfaces.

b. Basis For Measurement. Gross area should be computed by measuring from the outside face of exterior walls, disregarding cornices. pilasters, buttresses, etc., which extend beyond the wall face.

c. Description. In addition to internal floored spaces obviously covered in "a" above, gross area should include basements (except unexcavated portions), attics, garages, enclosed porches, penthouses and mechanical equipment floors, lobbies, mezzanines, all balconies - inside or outside - utilized for operational functions, and corridors that are within the outside face lines of the building. Roofed loading or shipping platforms should be included whether within or outside the exterior face lines of the building.

d. Limitations. Open courts and light wells, or portions of upper floors eliminated by rooms or lobbies which rise above single-floor ceiling height, should not be included in the gross area, nor should unenclosed roofed-over areas or floored surfaces with less than 6 feet 6 inches clear headroom be included unless they can properly be designated and used as either net assignable, mechanical or custodial area.

For example, a concrete slab which is used to support a refrigeration unit would not be included in the calculation of gross square feet if the slab is outside the exterior walls of the building. Likewise, slabs supporting pumps, etc. which are located in unexcavated crawl spaces under buildings would not be included in computing gross square feet.

However, if this equipment were located in a room within the exterior walls of the building, the floor space of that room would be included in "gross square feet," even if the clear headroom was less than 6 feet 6 inches.

7. Actual Capital Investment. To the nearest thousand dollars, the plant fund investment for the building should be recorded including funds for building additions or capitalized renovations.

8. Estimated Replacement Value. This figure, to the nearest thousand dollars, should be based on insurance appraisal values where available.

ROOM INVENTORY

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON
PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITY NEEDS IN
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE ROOM INVENTORY RECORD

A Room Inventory Record should be completed for each room on the campus which is classified under the following categories. (Exhibit B-2)

Assignable Areas

Definition. "Assignable Area" should be construed to mean all areas on all floors of a building assigned to, or available for assignment to, an occupant, including every type of space functionally usable by an occupant (excepting those spaces elsewhere separately defined in other area classifications).

Basis For Measurement. All net assignable areas should be computed by measuring from the inside finish of permanent outer building walls, to the office side of corridors and/or to permanent partitions.

Description. Included should be offices, classrooms, laboratories, seminar and conference rooms, libraries, file rooms, storage rooms, etc., including those for special purposes (e.g., auditoriums, cafeterias, TV studios, faculty and student locker and shower rooms, maintenance and research shops, garages), which can be put to useful purposes in accomplishment of the institution's mission.

Limitations. Deductions should not be made for columns and projections necessary to the building.

Custodial Areas

Definition. "Custodial Area" should be construed to mean the areas on all floors of a building used for building protection, care, maintenance, and operation.

Basis For Measurement. These areas should be measured from the inside surfaces of enclosing walls.

Description. Included should be such areas as custodial, locker rooms, janitors' closets, maintenance storerooms.

Limitations. Deductions should not be made for columns and projections necessary to the building.

EXHIBIT B-2

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION PHYSICAL SPACE INVENTORY

ROOM INVENTORY RECORD

(1-3) INSTITUTION NUMBER

(4-6) BUILDING NUMBER

(7-11) ROOM NUMBER

(12-19) BUILDING NAME ABBREVIATION

(20-23)

(24-31)

(32-35)

(36-39)

(40-42)

(43-44)

(45-49)

(50)

1. **Institution:** ______________________
2. **Building Name:** ______________________
3. **Room Number:** ______________________
4. **Number of Student Stations:** ______________________
5. **Institution's Department Name:** ______________________
6. **Institution's Department Code:** ______________________
7. **Standard Department Code:** ______________________
8. **Type of Room:** ______________________
9. **Room Function:** ______________________
10. **Room Area:** ______________________
11. **PRORATE:** If room is to be prorated code 1, and complete block below.

12. **PRORATION:** Total of room areas prorations must equal room area in Item 10 above.

Standard Department (12-15)	Type (16-18)	Function (19-20)	Room Area (21-25)	Code (26)
				2
				2
				2
				2
				2

SPACE UTILIZATION RECORD FOR INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE

BY HOUR AND DAY:

In the appropriate blocks below, enter the Standard Department Code, the Course Level and Number of Students meeting in this room for each period on each day. For example, an upper English course of twenty-five students would be coded as follows: i.e. "1520" is the standard department code for English; upper level courses are coded "2". (See Instruction and Coding Sheets for other codes.)

1	5	2	0
2		2	5

BUILDING NAME:

ROOM NUMBER:

CLASS PERIODS		MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	ALL DAYS No. Of Periods	ALL DAYS No. Of Students	
MORNING (7 am-1 pm)										
Subtotal 7-1								(12-13)	(14-16)	MORNING TOTAL
AFTERNOON (1-5 pm)										
Subtotal 1-5								(17-18)	(19-21)	AFTER-NOON TOTAL
EVENING (5-10 pm)										
Subtotal 5-10								(22-23)	(24-26)	EVENING TOTAL
DAY TOTAL		NO. OF PERIODS (27-28) NO. OF STUDENTS (29-31)	NO. OF PERIODS (32-33) NO. OF STUDENTS (34-36)	NO. OF PERIODS (37-38) NO. OF STUDENTS (39-41)	NO. OF PERIODS (42-43) NO. OF STUDENTS (44-46)	NO. OF PERIODS (47-48) NO. OF STUDENTS (49-51)	NO. OF PERIODS (52-53) NO. OF STUDENTS (54-56)	(57-58)	(59-62)	GRAND TOTAL

BY DEPARTMENT AND LEVEL:

After completing the blocks to the left, total all courses of the same level and the same standard department code and enter the totals in the blocks below, e.g.

Standard Department				Level	No. of Periods		No. of Students			
1	5	2	0	2		3			7	5

The total hours and students for all departments and levels should equal the grand total block on the left.

(12-15) Standard Department Number	(16) Level	(17-18) No. of Periods	(19-22) No. of Students

Mechanical Areas

Definition. "Mechanical Area" should be construed to mean those areas designed to house mechanical equipment, utility services, and non-private toilet facilities.

Basis For Measurement. Mechanical area should be computed by measuring from the inner faces of the walls, partitions, or screens which enclose such areas.

Description. Mechanical area should include, but not be limited to boiler rooms, fixed mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, fuel rooms, meter and communications closets, and nonprivate toilet rooms (custodial and public).

Limitations. Deductions should not be made for columns and projections necessary to the building.

Explanations of each item on the Room Inventory Record are as follows:

1. Institution. Write in the name of your campus and the institution number assigned for the study.

2. Building Name. Write in the name of the building; the building number and a standard abbreviation should be assigned after the inventory is completed. The building name and number should be exactly the same for each room in the building and exactly as entered on the Building Inventory Record. Each Building on your campus should have a unique number.

3. Room Number. A room number should be entered exactly as it is shown on the room door or doorway of each room, including any alphabetical prefixes or suffixes. If the inventory is being done for the first time and room numbers do not exist, they must be assigned at the time of the inventory. Care must be taken to assign a specific and unique number, and to physically mark the room door or doorway as the number is assigned for future reference. This may be done by attaching a card on which the number is written to the door or affixing the number directly to the doorway with a marking pen.

In cases where the inventory is being extracted from construction drawings, labeling should be made on the drawings and should be followed by a brief physical audit of the buildings to ensure that drawings are accurate and up to date.

4. Number Of Student Stations. The number of student stations must be reported for those rooms normally used for instructions. This would include the following room types:

- Classrooms
- Laboratories
- Study and stack rooms
- Assembly facilities.

The number may be computed by actual count of desks or chairs, or by dividing square feet by a standard formula should your institution choose to use standards - i. e., space from 75-150 square feet equals 11 student stations, from 150-200 square feet equals 12 student stations, etc.

5. Institutional Department Name. An abbreviated department name used by the individual institution should be assigned to each room where applicable.

6. Institution Department Code. Where individual institutions have already existing department codes, they should be entered on the record. These may be existing budget code numbers.

7. Standard Department Code. This code should be assigned from the attached coding sheets. Rooms which serve more than one department may need to be prorated. All general classrooms should be coded 1199.

8. Type Of Room. This item should be coded only for "Assignable" space. The code should be assigned from the attached coding sheets. Rooms which include more than one type of use may need to be prorated as described below.

9. Room Function. This code should be assigned from the attached coding sheets. Rooms serving multiple functions may need to be prorated as described in the appropriate instructions below. For all rooms coded as instructional space, the back of the inventory form concerning utilization should also be completed.

10. Room Area. The room should be measured from wall to wall with total area computed and entered on the form in square feet to the nearest foot. Minor items, such as small pillars or posts may be ignored and included in the overall area even though not part of the usable space. Unusually shaped rooms should be measured by assuming a series of rectangles which should be measured and totaled.

11 & 12. Proration Indicator. If rooms serve multiple functions or departments, they should be prorated. Proration formulas should be determined by each institution, but must be reflected as portions of the total square feet, as shown in the following examples:

EXAMPLE 1: For a room shared equally by two departments:

Standard Department	Type	Function	Square Feet	PRORATION INDICATOR
9999	310	10	000250	1 (top part of form)
1330	310	10	000125	2 (bottom of
1310	310	10	000125	form)

Line 1 above indicates the total square footage in the room, Line 2 prorates one-half the space to Chemistry (1330) and Line 3 prorates one-half the space to Mathematics (1310).

EXAMPLE 2: For a room serving two purposes and two departments:

Standard Department	Type	Function	Square Feet	PRORATION INDICATOR
9999	999	99	000500	1 (top part of form)
1330	250	20	000300	2 (bottom of
1330	310	10	000100	2 form)
1310	310	10	000100	2

Line 1 indicates the total square footage in the room.
Line 2 indicates 300 square feet are used by Chemistry (1330) for a Nonclass Laboratory (250) for Research purposes (20).
Line 3 indicates that 100 square feet are used by Chemistry (1330), for office space (310), for Instruction purposes (10).
Line 4 indicates that 100 square feet are used by Mathematics (1310), for office space (310), for Instruction purposes (10).
The sum of the prorated items on the bottom of the form should always equal the total area shown in Item 10.

For rooms which are not prorated, the Indicator should be left blank.

SPACE UTILIZATION

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITY NEEDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SPACE UTILIZATION RECORD

For each room which is used for instruction, the back of the Room Inventory Record should be completed. This would include the following room types:

- Classrooms
- Laboratories
- Study and stack rooms
- Assembly facilities.

This Space Utilization Record provides a grid for the coding of each class meeting in the room for one week, with appropriate blocks for the total number of hours used and the number of students using the room for each of the following time blocks:

- Morning
- Afternoon
- Evening
- Each day (Monday through Saturday)
- Grand total.

The record also provides a block for totaling the number of hours and students meeting in the room, by standard department codes and course levels. Course levels are coded as follows:

Code	
1	Freshman-Sophomore level
2	Junior-Senior level
3	Graduate level

The total of hours and students for departments must equal the grand total block for all time periods.

If time block and departmental totals are already available from other sources, they should be entered in the appropriate blocks and the detailed grid may be left blank.

ROOM INVENTORY RECORD CODES

CODING SHEET FOR ITEM 7 - STANDARD DEPARTMENT CODE

1000 DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH

- 1100 General Or Unclassified
  - 1110 General
  - 1120 Unclassified
  - 1199 Classroom Facilities

- 1200 Life Sciences
  - 1210 Biological Sciences
  - 1220 Agricultural Sciences
  - 1230 Health Sciences
    - 1231 Medicine
    - 1232 Veterinary Medicine
    - 1233 Dentistry
    - 1234 Nursing
    - 1235 Pharmacy
    - 1236 Public Health
    - 1238 Other
    - 1239 General
  - 1299 General Life Sciences

- 1300 M.C.P.E. Sciences
  - 1310 Mathematical Sciences
  - 1320 Computer Sciences
  - 1330 Physical Sciences
  - 1340 Engineering Sciences
  - 1399 General M.C.P.E. Sciences

- 1400 Behavioral Sciences
  - 1410 Psychology
  - 1420 Social Sciences
  - 1499 General Social Sciences

- 1500 Humanities
  - 1510 Fine Arts
  - 1520 Letters
  - 1599 General Humanities

- 1600 Professions
  - 1610 Administrative Professions
  - 1620 Education
  - 1630 Environmental Design
  - 1640 Home Economics
  - 1650 Law

- 1600 Professions (Cont'd)
  - 1660 Social Work
  - 1670 Theology
  - 1690 Other Professions
  - 1699 General Professions

- 1700 Technical-Vocational
  - 1705 Agricultural
  - 1710 Apparel
  - 1715 Business
  - 1720 Construction
  - 1725 Engineering and Industrial
  - 1730 Graphic Arts
  - 1735 Health
  - 1750 Public Service
  - 1760 Transportation
  - 1790 Other
  - 1799 General

- 1800 Physical Education And Military Sciences
  - 1810 Physical Education
  - 1820 Military Sciences

2000 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY UNITS

2100-2820 Same as 1100-1820

3000 ORGANIZED RESEARCH UNITS

3100-3820 Same as 1100-1820

4000 PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS

4100-4820 Same as 1100-1820

5000 LIBRARY

6000 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

7000 AUXILIARY SERVICES

8000 NONINSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES

9000 UNASSIGNED

- 9081 Inactive
- 9082 Alteration or Conversion
- 9083 Unfinished

(See succeeding pages for definitions of the above categories.)

STANDARD DEPARTMENT CODE DESCRIPTIONS

1000 DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH

Includes separately budgeted research which is organizationally part of an instruction-and-research department, irrespective of the sources of funds or other budgetary distinctions. (See also 3000.)

1100 General Or Unclassified Subject Fields

1110 General. Identifiable but broader than any category below - e.g., dean of arts and sciences.

1120 Unclassified. Not identifieable.

1199 Classroom Facilities. 100 room-type codes.

1200 Life Sciences

1210 Biological Sciences. Animal sciences, plant sciences, biochemistry, biophysics, microbiology, etc., if not in an agricultural college or school, nor in a medical center, college, or school. (See also 1220 and 1230.)

1220 Agricultural Sciences. Same as 1210, but in an agricultural college or school, including forestry, but excluding agricultural economics, agricultural education, agricultural engineering, home economics and veterinary medicine. (See also 1232, 1340, 1420, 1620, 1640 and 1705.)

1230 Health Sciences. (Professional level; see also 1735.)

1231 Medicine: All basic medical sciences and clinical specialties.
1232 Veterinary Medicine
1233 Dentistry
1234 Nursing
1235 Pharmacy
1236 Public Health
1238 Other Health Sciences: Osteopathy, podiatry, etc.
1239 General Health Sciences

1299 General Life Sciences

1000 DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH (Cont'd)

1300 M.C.P.E. Sciences (Mathematical, Computer, Physical, Engineering)

1310 Mathematical Sciences. Excludes computing science if organizationally separate.

1320 Computer Sciences. Includes information and computing sciences.

1330 Physical Sciences. Astronomy, including astrophysics, cosmology, radio astronomy, etc.; chemistry; environmental sciences, including atmospheric physics, earth sciences, meteorology, oceanography, paleontology, vulcanology, etc.; physics; etc.

1340 Engineering Sciences. Aeronautical, astronautical, agricultural, ceramic, chemical, civil, construction, electrical, electronic, geological, geophysical, industrial, materials, mechanical, metallurgical, physical metallurgy, mineral, mining, mining geology, nuclear, petroleum, petroleum refining, sanitary, textile, transportation, and welding engineering; engineering mechanics, physics and science; naval architecture and marine engineering; etc. (See also 1725.)

1399 General M.C.P.E. Sciences

1400 Behavioral Sciences

1410 Psychology.

1420 Social Sciences. Anthropology and archaeology; economics, including agricultural economics; geography, including physical geography; history, including history of science, technology, etc.; political science and government; sociology; etc., including area studies - i.e., interdisciplinary studies of geographically defined areas.

1499 General Behavioral Sciences.

1000 DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH (Cont'd)

1500 Humanities

1510 Fine Arts. Art; drama, including cinematography, radio and television, and theater arts; music, including both musicology and performance; other fine arts, including dance. (See also 1730.)

1520 Letters. English language and literature; foreign languages and literature; folklore, linguistics, philology, etc.; philosophy; religion - e.g., comparative religion (but see also 1670); speech if not primarily dramatic arts; journalism if not a professional school. (See also 1690.)

1599 General Humanities.

1600 Professions (Professional schools not included above.)

1610 Administrative Professions. Business administration; institutional administration, including hospital administration; public administration; etc. (See also 1715.)

1620 Education. Includes agricultural education, business education, etc.

1630 Environmental Design. Architecture, landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, etc.

1640 Home Economics. Includes departments which are not in a professional school; includes departments of agricultural colleges.

1650 Law.

1660 Social Work.

1670 Theology. Includes all instructional departments of divinity schools, so that data will be consistent with statutory exclusions from Federal-aid programs, such as the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 and related subsequent legislation.

1690 Other Professions. Criminology, journalism, library science, mortuary science, museum curatorship, etc.

1699 General Professions.

1000 DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH (Cont'd)

1700 Technical-Vocational Fields

1705 Agricultural Technologies.

1710 Apparel Design or Fabrication Technologies.

1715 Business Technologies. Accounting, advertising, cosmetology, data processing, hotel, motel and restaurant operation, insurance, physical distribution, retailing, sales, secretarial and other business technologies.

1720 Construction Technologies. Air conditioning and heating, cabinet making, carpentry, construction electricity, forest products, sheet metal, etc.

1725 Engineering and Industrial Technologies. Architectural, chemical, civil, drafting and design, electrical, electronic, industrial, mechanical, and other engineering and industrial technologies.

1730 Graphic Arts Technologies. Commercial art and advertising design, photography, printing, technical illustration and other graphic-arts technologies.

1735 Health Technologies. Clinical laboratory technician, dental auxiliary (dental assistant, dental hygienist, dental technologist, etc.), food-service supervisor, inhalation therapist, vocational nurse, psychiatric aide, ward manager, x-ray technologist, etc.

1750 Public Service Technologies. Fire protection, law enforcement, library assistant, teaching aide, urban-planning assistant, etc.

1760 Transportation Technologies. Automotive, aviation, heavy truck, and other transportation technologies.

1790 Other Technical-Vocational Fields. Other specific technical-vocational fields, not properly classifiable above.

1799 General Technical-Vocational Fields.

1800 Physical Education And Military Sciences

1810 Physical Education. Includes health and recreation education, as in "HPER" departments. Includes intramural athletic programs administered by the physical-education department, but excludes intercollegiate athletics if organizationally separate. (See 7000.)

1820 Military Sciences. Air and Aerospace R. O. T. C., Army R. O. T. C., Navy R. O. T. C., and equivalent.

2000 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY UNITS (Related To Instruction And Research)

Demonstration and practice schools for education departments; demonstration and practice homes for home-economics departments; teaching hospitals for medical schools; any other organizationally separate and physically identifiable institutional units which are functionally related to departments of instruction and research and/or to organized research units.

The following subject-field categories are as defined in the preceeding 1000 series, but are used for classifying the related organized activity units. The coding of a given organized activity unit should be consistent with the coding of the institution's related department of instruction and research (and/or related organized research unit).

2100 General Or Unclassified Subject Fields

2110 General. Identifiable but broader than any category below.

2199 Classroom Facilities. 100 room-type codes only, but only if the rooms are assigned to, or used primarily by, organized activity units.

2200 Life Sciences

2210 Biological Sciences
2220 Agricultural Sciences
2230 Health Sciences
    2231 Medicine
    2232 Veterinary Medicine
    2233 Dentistry
    2234 Nursing
    2235 Pharmacy
    2236 Public Health

2000 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY UNITS (Cont'd)

- 2238 Other Health Sciences
- 2239 General Health Sciences

2299 General Life Sciences

2300 M. C. P. E. Sciences

- 2310 Mathematical Sciences
- 2320 Computer Sciences
- 2330 Physical Sciences
- 2340 Engineering Sciences
- 2399 General M. C. P. E. Sciences

2400 Behavioral Sciences

- 2410 Psychology
- 2420 Social Sciences
- 2499 General Behavioral Sciences

2500 Humanities

- 2510 Fine Arts
- 2520 Letters
- 2599 General Humanities

2600 Professions

- 2610 Administrative Professions
- 2620 Education
- 2630 Environmental Design
- 2640 Home Economics
- 2650 Law
- 2660 Social Work
- 2670 Theology
- 2690 Other Professions
- 2699 General Professions

2700 Technical-Vocational Fields

- 2705 Agricultural Technologies
- 2710 Apparel Design or Fabrication Technologies
- 2715 Business Technologies
- 2720 Construction Technologies
- 2725 Engineering and Industrial Technologies
- 2730 Graphic Arts Technologies

2000 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY UNITS (Cont'd)

2735 Health Technologies
2750 Public Service Technologies
2760 Transportation Technologies
2790 Other Technical-Vocational Fields
2799 General Technical-Vocational Fields

2800 Physical Education And Military Sciences

2810 Physical Education. (See 1810. Note that an administratively separate organized activity unit for intramural athletic programs could appropriately be coded 2810, but that an organizationally separate intercollegiate athletic program should be coded 7000 - Auxiliary Services, irrespective of the budgetary classification in the institution's own records.)

2820 Military Sciences

3000 ORGANIZED RESEARCH UNITS

Research institutes, laboratories, museums, etc., which are organizationally separate and physically identifiable, irrespective of the sources of funds. This category does not include research projects which are organizationally part of, and physically indistinguishable from, the other research activities in a department of instruction and research.

The following subject-field categories are as defined in the preceeding 1000 series, but are used for classifying the organized research units. The coding of a given organized research unit should be consistent with the coding of the institution's related departments of instruction and research, unless (as is not unusual for organized research units) a broader category coded with 9 in the last digit (or even 3110) more accurately represents the unit's subject field.

3100 General Or Unclassified Subject Fields

3110 General. Identifiable but broader than any category below.

3199 Classroom Facilities. 100 room-type codes only, but only if the rooms are assigned to, or used primarily by, organized research units.

3000 ORGANIZED RESEARCH UNITS (Cont'd)

3200 Life Sciences

- 3210 Biological Sciences
- 3220 Agricultural Sciences
- 3230 Health Sciences
    - 3231 Medicine
    - 3232 Veterinary Medicine
    - 3233 Dentistry
    - 3234 Nursing
    - 3235 Pharmacy
    - 3236 Public Health
    - 3238 Other Health Sciences
    - 3239 General Health Sciences
- 3299 General Life Sciences

3300 M. C. P. E. Sciences

- 3310 Mathematical Sciences
- 3320 Computer Sciences
- 3330 Physical Sciences
- 3340 Engineering Sciences
- 3399 General M. C. P. E. Sciences

3400 Behavioral Sciences

- 3410 Psychology
- 3420 Social Sciences
- 3499 General Behavioral Sciences

3500 Humanities

- 3510 Fine Arts
- 3520 Letters
- 3599 General Humanities

3600 Professions

- 3610 Administrative Professions
- 3620 Education
- 3630 Environmental Design
- 3640 Home Economics
- 3650 Law
- 3660 Social Work
- 3670 Theology
- 3690 Other Professions
- 3699 General Professions

3000 ORGANIZED RESEARCH UNITS (Cont'd)

3700 Technical-Vocational Fields

3705 Agricultural Technologies
3710 Apparel Design or Fabrication Technologies
3715 Business Technologies
3720 Construction Technologies
3725 Engineering and Industrial Technologies
3730 Graphic Arts Technologies
3735 Health Technologies
3750 Public Service Technologies
3760 Transportation Technologies
3790 Other Technical-Vocational Technologies
3799 General Technical-Vocational Technologies

3800 Physical Education And Military Sciences

3810 Physical Education
3820 Military Sciences

4000 PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS

Extension - i.e., adult or continuing education, including agricultural extension, engineering extension, etc.; also any other organizationally separate public-service unit with the primary objective of making available to the general public the benefits of the instructional and/or research activities of an institution of higher education, including activities of a cultural nature - e.g., dramatic and/or musical performances.

The following subject-field categories are as defined in the preceeding 1000 series, but are used for classifying the public service units. The coding of a given public service unit should be consistent with the coding of the institution's related departments of instruction and research, but code 4110 often will be appropriate for a general extension unit because the subject-field departmentalization (if any) usually is not identifiable in terms of room assignments.

4100 General Or Unclassified Subject Fields

4110 General. Identifiable but broader than any category below.

4199 Classroom Facilities. 100 room-type codes only, but only if the rooms are assigned to, or used primarily by, public service units.

4000 PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS (Cont'd)

4200 Life Sciences

- 4210 Biological Sciences
- 4220 Agricultural Sciences (includes agricultural extension)
- 4230 Health Sciences
  - 4231 Medicine (includes medical extension)
  - 4232 Veterinary Medicine
  - 4233 Dentistry
  - 4234 Nursing
  - 4235 Pharmacy
  - 4236 Public Health
  - 4238 Other Health Sciences
  - 4239 General Health Sciences
- 4299 General Life Sciences

4300 M. C. P. E. Sciences

- 4310 Mathematical Sciences
- 4320 Computer Sciences
- 4330 Physical Sciences
- 4340 Engineering Sciences (includes engineering extension)
- 4399 General M. C. P. E. Sciences

4400 Behavioral Sciences

- 4410 Psychology
- 4420 Social Sciences
- 4499 General Behavioral Sciences

4500 Humanities

- 4510 Fine Arts
- 4520 Letters
- 4599 General Humanities

4600 Professions

- 4610 Administrative Professions
- 4620 Education
- 4630 Environmental Design
- 4640 Home Economics
- 4650 Law
- 4660 Social Work
- 4670 Theology
- 4690 Other Professions
- 4699 General Professions

4000 PUBLIC SERVICE UNITS (Cont'd)

4700 Technical-Vocational Fields

4705 Agricultural Technologies
4710 Apparel Design or Fabrication Technologies
4715 Business Technologies
4720 Construction Technologies
4725 Engineering and Industrial Technologies
4730 Graphic Arts Technologies
4735 Health Technologies
4750 Public Service Technologies
4760 Transportation Technologies
4790 Other Technical-Vocational Technologies
4799 General Technical-Vocational Technologies

4800 Physical Education And Military Sciences

4810 Physical Education
4820 Military Sciences

NOTE: The following categories of organizational units are not classified by subject fields. Institutional units in categories 5000 through 8000 should be coded simply as the appropriate multiple of 1000.

5000 LIBRARY

Main library and branches thereof, or equivalent, including subject-field libraries administered by the main library or otherwise professionally staffed, including law libraries and medical libraries, but not informal "departmental libraries" which are organizationally part of any units in the 1000-, 2000-, 3000-, or 4000-series above.

6000 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

Any institutional unit whose primary objective is the orderly planning and operation of the instructional, research and/or public-service activities of the institution in terms of academic affairs, fiscal affairs, personnel, student affairs, public relations, development, etc. (Note: This category is intended to include the institutional units ordinarily represented by the budget categories of General Administration, General Services and Physical Plant.)

7000 AUXILIARY SERVICES

Institutional units which are characteristically represented by the types of physical facilities classified as General-Use Facilities (room-type codes in the 600 series) and/or Residential Facilities (room-type codes in the 900 series), except to the extent that those units support specific instructional, research, and/or public-service units. Includes intercollegiate athletics if organizationally separate and physically distinguishable from physical education, irrespective of budgetary classification in the institution's own records.

8000 NONINSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES

Public or private agencies which are not under the direct supervision or control of the institutional administration, irrespective of the degree of association with, or relationship to, any institutional units.

9000 UNASSIGNED

Facilities which are not assigned to, or are not available to, any institutional unit (or noninstitutional agency) at the time of the facilities inventory. The overall code 9000 is intended only for captions and subtotals in tabulated reports; itemized data should be coded in terms of the most appropriate of the following categories only:

9081 Inactive. Rooms or other assignable floor areas which are available for assignment, but which are unassigned at the time of the facilities inventory.

9082 Alteration Or Conversion. Rooms or other assignable floor areas which are temporarily out of use because they are under alteration or conversion (or rehabilitation) at the time of the facilities inventory.

9083 Unfinished. Rooms or other assignable floor areas in new buildings, or in new additions to existing buildings, which are unfinished at the time of the facilities inventory.

NOTE: Ordinarily, the rooms or other assignable spaces to be coded as above are those which are also coded in terms of the corresponding room-type categories (081 - Inactive, 082 - Alteration or Conversion, or 083 - Unfinished). Otherwise, those floor areas will be included in the totals tabulated for whatever other organizational-unit categories are coded in the room-by-room records - e.g., code 1420 for a social-science instructional department, or code 6000 for a general-administration or institutional-service unit.

Thus, a given room or other assignable space which is coded in terms of one of the "unassigned" room-type categories should be coded in terms of the above "unassigned" organizational-unit category with the same last two digits in the code number, unless a specific organizational-unit code - e.g., 1420 or 6000 - will appropriately imply that those "unassigned" rooms are so nearly completed and ready for use by the specific institutional unit that they should be included in the total floor area available for that category of organizational units at the time of the facilities inventory.

Similarly, one of the above "unassigned" organizational-unit codes should not be used for a room with a room-type code in the 100-900 series, unless the specific room-type code will appropriately imply that those facilities are so nearly completed and ready for use that they should be included in the total available amount of that type of facilities at the time of the facilities inventory. (In the unusual instance of a recently completed building large enough for future increases in occupancy, organizational-unit code 9081 with specific room-type codes - e.g., 310 - Office - would correctly indicate the availability of unassigned rooms which are not in use. Conversely, a specific organizational-unit code with room-type code 081 could correctly indicate that the room is assigned to an institutional unit, but is not actually in use.)

CODING SHEET FOR ITEM 8 - TYPE OF ROOM

- 100 CLASSROOM FACILITIES
  - 110 Classroom
  - 115 Classroom Service
  - 120 Seminar Room

- 200 LABORATORY FACILITIES
  - 210 Class Laboratory
  - 215 Class Laboratory Service
  - 220 Special Class Laboratory
  - 225 Special Class Laboratory Service
  - 230 Individual Study Laboratory
  - 235 Individual Study Laboratory Service
  - 250 Nonclass Laboratory
  - 255 Nonclass Laboratory Service

- 300 OFFICE FACILITIES
  - 310 Office, Administration
  - 315 Office Service
  - 320 Office, Faculty
  - 330 Office, Clerical
  - 340 Office, Graduate Assistant
  - 350 Conference Room
  - 355 Conference Room Service

- 400 STUDY FACILITIES
  - 410 Study Rooms
  - 420 Stack
  - 430 Open-Stack Reading Rooms
  - 440 Library Processing Rooms
  - 455 Study Facilities Service

500 SPECIAL-USE FACILITIES

510 Armory Facilities
515 Armory Facilities Service
520 Athletic-Physical Education Facilities
523 Athletic Facilities Spectator Seating
525 Athletic-Physical Education Facilities Service
530 Audio-Visual, Radio, TV Facilities
535 Audio-Visual, Radio, TV Facilities Service
540 Clinic Facilities (Nonmedical)
545 Clinic Facilities Service (Nonmedical)
550 Demonstration Facilities
555 Demonstration Facilities Service
560 Field-Service Facilities
590 Other Special-Use Facilities
595 Other Special-Use Facilities Service

600 GENERAL-USE FACILITIES

610 Assembly Facilities
615 Assembly Facilities Service
620 Exhibition Facilities
625 Exhibition Facilities Service
630 Food Facilities
635 Food Facilities Service
640 Health Facilities (Student)
645 Health Facilities Service (Student)
650 Lounge Facilities
655 Lounge Facilities Service
660 Merchandising Facilities
665 Merchandising Facilities Service
670 Recreation Facilities
675 Recreation Facilities Service
690 Other General-Use Facilities
695 Other General-Use Facilities Service

700 SUPPORTING FACILITIES

710 Data Processing-Computer Facilities
715 Data Processing-Computer Facilities Service
720 Shop Facilities
725 Shop Facilities Service
730 Storage Facilities
735 Storage Facilities Service
740 Vehicle Storage
745 Vehicle Storage Service
790 Other Supporting Facilities
795 Other Supporting Facilities Service

800 MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

- 810 Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities
- 815 Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities Service
- 820 Human Hospital-Patient Care Facilities
- 825 Human Hospital-Patient Care Facilities Service
- 840 Dental Clinic Facilities
- 845 Dental Clinic Facilities Service
- 850 Veterinary Hospital-Clinic Facilities
- 855 Veterinary Hospital-Clinic Facilities Service
- 860 Veterinary Hospital-Animal Care Facilities
- 865 Veterinary Hospital-Animal Care Facilities Service

900 RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

- 910 Residence for Single Persons
- 920 One-Family Dwelling
- 930 Multiple Family Dwelling
- 950 Central Laundry

999 PRORATE

TYPE OF ROOM CLASSIFICATION DESCRIPTION

100 CLASSROOM FACILITIES

110 Classroom

Definition. A room used by classes which do not require special-purpose equipment for student use.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as lecture rooms, lecture-demonstration rooms, and general purpose classrooms. A Classroom may be equipped with tablet arm chairs (fixed to the floor, joined together in groups, or flexible in arrangement), or similar types of seating. A Classroom may be furnished with special equipment appropriate to a specific area of study if this equipment does not render the room unsuitable for use by classes in other areas of study.

Limitations. This category does NOT include auditoriums, or class laboratories. Auditoriums are distinguished from lecture rooms on the basis of primary use; a large room with seating oriented toward some focal point which is used for dramatic or musical productions, or for general meetings is an Assembly Facility (i.e., an auditorium normally used for other than scheduled classes). Class Laboratories are distinguished from classrooms on the basis of equipment in the room and by its limited use; a room with specialized equipment, such as laboratory benches, typewriters, desk calculators, drafting tables, musical equipment, (instructional) shop equipment, etc., which is used for instructional purposes is a Class Laboratory.

115 Classroom Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Classroom as an extension of the activities of the Classroom.

Description. Included in this category are projection rooms, cloak rooms, preparation rooms, closets, and storage if they serve a classroom.

Limitations. This category does NOT include projection rooms, cloak rooms, preparation rooms, closets, and storage, if such rooms serve laboratories, conference rooms, assembly facilities, etc. A projection booth in an auditorium is classified as Assembly Facilities Service.

120 Seminar Room

Definition. A room used for seminar-type classes not requiring special-purpose equipment.

Description. This category of classroom is usually equipped with a table and chairs.

Limitations. This category does NOT include conference rooms which are used for meetings rather than scheduled classes.

200 LABORATORY FACILITIES

210 Class Laboratory

Definition. A room used by regularly scheduled classes which require special-purpose equipment for student participation, experimentation, observation, or practice in a field of study.

Description. A Class Laboratory is designed and/or furnished with specialized equipment to serve the needs of a particular area of study for group instruction in regularly scheduled classes. The design and/or equipment in such a room normally precludes its use for other areas of study. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as teaching laboratories, instructional shops, typing laboratories, drafting rooms, band rooms, choral rooms (group) music practice rooms, language laboratories, (group) studios, and similar specially designed and/or equipped rooms IF they are used primarily for group instruction in regularly scheduled classes.

Limitations. This category does NOT include laboratory rooms which serve as individual (or independent) study rooms (see 230 and 410). It does NOT include laboratories used for group instruction which are informally or irregularly scheduled (see 220). This category does NOT include rooms generally referred to as research laboratories (see 250). It does NOT include gymnasiums, pools, drill halls, laboratory schools, teaching clinics, demonstration houses, and similar facilities which are included under SPECIAL-USE FACILITIES.

215 Class Laboratory Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Class Laboratory as an extension of the activities of the Class Laboratory.

Description. Included in this category are balance rooms, cold rooms, stock rooms, dark rooms, equipment issue rooms, animal rooms, greenhouses, and similar facilities which serve a Class Laboratory.

Limitations. This category does NOT include balance rooms, cold rooms, stock rooms, dark rooms, animal rooms, greenhouses, etc., which serve a Nonclass Laboratory.

220 Special Class Laboratory

Definition. A room used by informally (or irregularly) scheduled classes which require special-purpose equipment for student participation, experimentation, observation, or practice in a field of study.

Description. A Special Class Laboratory is designed and/or furnished with specialized equipment to serve the needs of a particular area of study for group instruction in informally (or irregularly) scheduled classes. The design and/or equipment in such a room normally precludes its use for other areas of study. Special Class Laboratories typically (but not necessarily or exclusively) include such rooms as language laboratories, (group) music practice rooms, (group) studios, etc.

Limitations. This category does NOT include Class Laboratories (210), individual study rooms (230 and 410), nor research laboratories (250). It does NOT include gymnasiums, pools, drill halls, laboratory schools, teaching clinics, demonstration houses, and similar facilities which are included under SPECIAL-USE FACILITIES.

225 Special Class Laboratory Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Special Class Laboratory as an extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. Included in this category are rooms which serve Special Class Laboratories.

Limitations. This category does NOT include rooms which serve Class Laboratories, Individual Study Laboratories, or Nonclass Laboratories.

230 Individual Study Laboratory

Definition. A room especially equipped and/or designed for individual student experimentation, observation or practice in a particular field of study.

Description. Included in this category are music practice rooms, individual study laboratories, and similar rooms which serve a particular subject-matter area. Stations may be grouped (as in an individual study laboratory) or individualized (as in a music practice room).

Limitations. This category does NOT include individual study facilities which are intended for general study purposes. Study facilities not related to a specific area of study are classified as Study Rooms (410).

235 Individual Study Laboratory Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Individual Study Laboratory as an extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. Included in this category are rooms which serve Individual Study Laboratories.

Limitations. This category does NOT include rooms which serve Class Laboratories, Special Class Laboratories, Nonclass Laboratories, or Study Facilities Service.

250 Nonclass Laboratory

Definition. A room used for laboratory applications, research, and/or training in research methodology which requires special-purpose equipment for staff and/or student experimentation or observation.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as research laboratories and research laboratory-office.

Limitations. This category does NOT include rooms generally referred to as teaching laboratories; see Class Laboratory, Special Class Laboratory, and Individual Study Laboratory, above.

255 Nonclass Laboratory Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Nonclass Laboratory as an extension of the activities of the Nonclass Laboratory.

Description. Included in this category are balance rooms, cold rooms, stock rooms, dark rooms, animal rooms, greenhouses, etc., which serve a Nonclass Laboratory.

Limitations. This category does NOT include balance rooms, cold rooms, stock rooms, dark rooms, animal rooms, greenhouses, etc., which serve a Class Laboratory, a Special Class Laboratory, or an Individual Study Laboratory.

300 OFFICE FACILITIES

310 Office, Administration

Definition. Space used by administrative personnel for work at a desk or table.

Limitations. This category does not include clerical space which is included in Category 330 below.

315 Office Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Office (or group of offices) as an extension of the activities in an Office (or group of offices).

Description. Included in this category are file rooms, mimeograph rooms, vaults, waiting rooms, interview rooms, closets, private toilets, records rooms, and office supply rooms. Centralized mimeograph and printing shops which are campus-wide in scope should be classified as Shop Facilities.

Limitations. This category does NOT include centralized mimeograph and printing shops

320 Office, Faculty

Definition. A room used by faculty working at a desk (or table).

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as faculty offices, etc. Also included in this category is a Studio (music, art, etc.) if such a room serves as an office for a staff member. (A Studio intended to serve a group of students is classified as Class Laboratory). An Office typically is equipped with one or more desks, chairs, tables, bookcases and/or filing cabinets.

Limitations. This category does NOT include rooms which are equipped both as office and "research laboratory." A room equipped with laboratory benches, specialized scientific equipment, and/or such utilities as gas, water, steam, air, etc., is classified as a Nonclass Laboratory. Note that this distinction rests on equipment rather than function. It is recommended that those rooms which have office-type equipment and fixed laboratory-type equipment (primarily in the biological and physical sciences) within the same room be classified within the Nonclass Laboratory category. However, an appropriate proration to Office and Nonclass Laboratory may be made for such rooms. Large rooms, such as glass shops, printing shops, reading rooms, research laboratories, etc., which have a desk space for a technician or staff member are classified according to the primary purpose of the room rather than Office.

330 Office, Clerical

Definition. Space used by clerical, stenographic or receptionist personnel for work at desks or tables.

340 Office, Graduate Assistant

Definition. Space used as an office by both teaching and research graduate assistants.

350 Conference Room

Definition. A room used by nonclass groups for meetings.

Description. A Conference Room may be equipped with tables and chairs, lounge-type furniture, straight-back chairs, and/or tablet arm chairs. It typically (but not necessarily) is assigned to a department for its use. It is distinguished from such Classroom Facilities as seminar rooms, lecture rooms, and general classrooms because it is used primarily for activities other than (scheduled) classes.

Limitations. This category does NOT include classrooms, seminar rooms, lecture rooms, auditoriums, interview rooms, or lounges.

355 Conference Room Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Conference Room as an extension of the activities of the Conference Room.

Description. Included in this category are such rooms as kitchenettes, chair storage rooms, projection rooms, sound equipment rooms, etc.

Limitations. This category does NOT include kitchens, dining rooms, and similar facilities in a centralized conference-type building. (Dining rooms open to the student body at large and/or the public are categorized as Food Service Facilities.)

400 STUDY FACILITIES

410 Study Room

Definition. A room used to study books or audio-visual materials on an individual basis.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as library reading rooms, carrels, study rooms, individual study stations, study booths, and similar rooms which are intended for general study purposes. Study stations may be grouped (as in a library reading room) or individualized (as in a carrel). Study stations in a Study Room may include typewriters, remote terminals of a computer, electronic display equipment, etc. (See also 430.)

Limitations. This category does NOT include Individual Study Laboratories. An Individual Study Laboratory is limited in use to a particular area of study, while a Study Room is intended for general study (or a broad area of study). This category does NOT include Classrooms, Class Laboratories, Special Class Laboratories, Nonclass Laboratories, Offices, combined sleeping-study rooms in residence halls or other housing units, waiting rooms, or lounges.

420 Stack

Definition. A room (or portion of a room) used to provide shelving for books or audio-visual materials used by staff and/or students on an individual basis.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as library stacks. (See also 430.)

Limitations. This category does NOT include book-shelf space in Classrooms, Laboratories, or Offices. Audio-visual film and tape libraries which generally serve groups (rather than individuals) are classified as AV-Radio-TV Facilities. Separate tape storage rooms for language laboratories should be classified as Laboratory Service. Separate rooms containing musical scores, records, and tapes are classified as Stack if the primary purpose of the materials is for instruction or research (as in a Library or Music Building). Rooms containing such materials and intended for listening enjoyment (as in a Student Union) should be classified as Recreation Facilities Service. Stacks serving Nonclass Laboratories should be classified as Nonclass Laboratory Service.

430 Open-Stack Reading Room

Definition. A room which is a combination of Study Room and Stack, generally without physical boundaries between the stack areas and the study areas.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as open-stack reading rooms.

Limitations. This category would NOT be used if the area of an open-stack reading room can be prorated to Study Room and Stack at the time a physical inventory is made. This category might be used as a "working-purposes" category if proration on some appropriate basis is anticipated. Further limitations are defined under Study Room (410) and Stack (420).

440 Library Processing Rooms

Definition. A room which serves a Study Room, Stack, or Open-Stack Reading Room as a supporting service to such rooms.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as card catalog, circulation desk, bookbinding, microfilm processing, and audio-visual record-playback equipment for distribution to individual study stations.

Limitations. This category does NOT include such library spaces as: offices for staff (which are classified as Offices); acquisitions work areas (which are classified as Offices); campus-wide or centralized audio-visual preparation areas, bookbinding, and microfilm processing areas (which are classified as Shops); instructional facilities for Library Science staff (which are classified as Classrooms, Class Laboratories, Special Class Laboratories, Offices, or other appropriate designations).

455 Study Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Study Room, Stack, Open-Stack Reading Room, or Library Processing Room as a direct extension of the activities in such rooms.

Description. Other categories in these TYPE OF ROOM DEFINITIONS have provided a "service" category for each type of room. Because such facilities are minimal in library-type spaces, this one category of Study Facilities Service is provided for all types of STUDY FACILITIES. Included are such areas as closets, locker space, coatrooms, etc.

Limitations. This category does NOT include card catalogs, circulation desks, and other areas designated under Library Processing Rooms (440).

500 SPECIAL-USE FACILITIES

510 Armory Facilities

Definition. A room (or area) used by ROTC units.

Description. This category includes indoor drill areas, rifle ranges, and special-purpose military science rooms.

Limitations. Classrooms, Class Laboratories, and Offices in an Armory are designated as Classrooms, Class Laboratories, and Offices.

515 Armory Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Armory Facility as an extension of the activities of such a facility.

Description. This category includes supply rooms, weapons rooms, etc.

Limitations. Classroom Service, Class Laboratory Service, and Office Service rooms are so classified even though they are located in an Armory.

520 Athletic-Physical Education Facilities

Definition. A room (or area) used by students, staff, or the public for athletic activities.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as gymnasiums, basketball courts, handball courts, squash courts, wrestling rooms, swimming pools, ice rinks, indoor tracks, indoor "fields," and fieldhouses.

Limitations. No distinction is made on the basis of instructional versus intramural or intercollegiate use of gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc. (Institutions which wish to study the utilization of such facilities will need to further subdivide this category.) This category does NOT include Classrooms, Laboratories, or Offices even though they may be located in an Athletic building. This category does NOT include the spectator seating area associated with athletic facilities (see below). It does NOT include outside fields, tennis courts, archery ranges, etc.

523 Athletic Facilities Spectator Seating

Definition. The seating area used by students, staff, or the public to watch athletic events.

Description. Included in this category are permanent seating areas in fieldhouses, gymnasiums, natatoria, and stadia.

Limitations. This category does NOT include temporary or moveable-seating areas.

525 Athletic-Physical Education Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Athletic-Physical Education Facility as an extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as locker rooms, shower rooms, coaches rooms, ticket booths, dressing rooms, equipment supply rooms, first aid rooms, skate sharpening rooms, towel rooms, etc.

Limitations. This category does NOT include public toilet rooms.

530 Audio-Visual, Radio, TV Facilities

Definition. A room or group of rooms used in the production and distribution of instructional media.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as TV studios, radio studios, sound studios, graphics studios, and similar rooms.

Limitations. Studios used primarily as part of an instructional program to train students in communication techniques should be classified as Class Laboratories (if scheduled) or Class Laboratory Service (if not scheduled).

535 Audio-Visual, Radio, TV Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Audio-Visual, Radio, or TV Facility as an extension of the activities in such facilities.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as film library, tape library, control room, video tape recorder room, property storage, recording rooms, and engineering maintenance rooms.

Limitations. Control rooms, recording rooms, and similar facilities used primarily to train students in communication techniques should be classified as Class Laboratories (if scheduled) or Class Laboratory Service (if not scheduled).

540 Clinic Facilities (Nonmedical)

Definition. A room used for the diagnosis and/or treatment of patients in a program other than medicine (human or veterinary), dentistry, and student health care.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as patient examination rooms, testing rooms, consultation rooms. Clinics are typically associated with such educational areas as psychology, speech and hearing, remedial reading, and remedial writing.

Limitations. This category does NOT include clinics associated with student health care. It does NOT include clinics for the medical or dental treatment of humans or animals.

545 Clinic Facilities Service (Nonmedical)

Definition. A room which directly serves a Clinic as an extension of the activities in a Clinic.

Description. Included in this category are waiting rooms, observation rooms, control rooms, records rooms, and similar supporting rooms.

Limitations. This category does NOT include rooms which serve Medical Care Facilities.

550 Demonstration Facilities

Definition. A room (or group of rooms) used to practice the principles of certain subject-matter areas, particularly teaching and home management.

Description. This category includes demonstration schools, laboratory schools, preschool nurseries, etc., IF the facilities support the training of the college-level students involved as (certified) teachers. This category includes home management houses which serve to train college-level students in home management.

Limitations. Demonstration schools, laboratory schools, preschool nurseries, and home management houses in which the students serve as the subjects for a research study are classified as Nonclass Laboratory. Rooms which serve nursery, elementary, or secondary school students (in a laboratory school or preschool nursery) will NOT be classified as Classroom, Class Laboratory, Office, etc., but rather as Demonstration Facilities. However, Classrooms or Class Laboratories in such facilities used primarily for collegiate level students should be classified as Classrooms or Class Laboratories. Offices and Conference Rooms used by collegiate level staff should be designated Offices and Conference Rooms.

555 Demonstration Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Demonstration Facility as an extension of the activities of the Demonstration Facility.

Description. Included in this category are facilities generally referred to as storerooms, laundry, etc. (in a home demonstration facility) and kitchen, lockers, shower rooms, etc. (in a laboratory school).

Limitations. The distinction between Demonstration Facilities and Demonstration Facilities Service is somewhat arbitrary. In general, the primary activity areas such as kitchen, dining room, living room (in a home demonstration house) or classroom, laboratories, gymnasiums (in a laboratory school) should be designated as Demonstration Facilities.

560 Field-Service Facilities

Definition. A barn or similar structure for animal shelter or the handling, storage, and/or protection of farm products, supplies and tools.

Description. Field-Service Facilities include barns, animal shelters, sheds, silos, feed units, hay storage, and seedhouses. Greenhouses related to farm operations are included in this category. Structures are typically of light frame construction with unfinished interiors, usually related to agricultural field operations, and are frequently located outside the central campus area.

Limitations. Location of a building is NOT sufficient justification for classification as a Field-Service Facility. Finished rooms such as endocrine research laboratories, dairy research laboratories, etc., should be classified as Nonclass Laboratories.

590 Other Special-Use Facilities

A category of last resort.

595 Other Special-Use Facilities Service

A category of last resort.

600 GENERAL-USE FACILITIES

610 Assembly Facilities

Definition. A room designed and equipped for dramatic, musical, devotional, or livestock judging activities.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as theaters, auditoriums, concert halls, arenas, chapels, and (livestock) judging pavilions. Seating area, stage, orchestra pit, chancel, arena, and aisles are included in Assembly Facilities.

Limitations. Assembly rooms are NOT primarily used for instructional purposes. (See Classroom Facilities.)

615 Assembly Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Assembly Facility as an extension of the activities of such a facility.

Description. This category includes check rooms, coat rooms, ticket booths, dressing rooms, projection booths, property storage, make-up rooms, costume storage, green rooms, control rooms, etc.

Limitations. Lobbies are nonassignable space classified as Circulation space.

620 Exhibition Facilities

Definition. A room used for exhibits.

Description. This category includes museums, art galleries, and similar exhibition areas.

Limitations. Study collections NOT primarily for general exhibition such as departmental displays of anthropological, botanical or geological specimens should be classified under an appropriate Laboratory Facility category.

625 Exhibition Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves an Exhibition Facility as an extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. This category includes work rooms for the preparation of materials and displays, vault or other storage for works of art, check rooms, etc.

Limitations. Research areas in a museum are classified as Nonclass Laboratories or Nonclass Laboratory Service.

630 Food Facilities

Definition. A room used for eating food.

Description. This category includes dining halls, cafeterias, snack bars, restaurants and similar eating areas.

Limitations. This category is limited to facilities which are open to the student body and/or public at large.

635 Food Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Food Facility as an extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. This category includes such areas as kitchens, refrigeration rooms, freezers, dishwashing rooms, cafeteria serving areas, and other nondining areas.

Limitations. This category is limited to service areas in which the Food Facility is open to the student body and/or public at large.

640 Health Facilities (Student)

Definition. A room used for the medical examination or treatment of students.

Description. This category includes examination rooms, bedrooms, surgery rooms, clinics, etc.

Limitations. This category does NOT include such clinics as speech and hearing clinics, psychology clinics, and similar instructional and/or research facilities. Teaching hospitals for students in Human or Veterinary Medicine are not included. Incidental use of a Health Facility by staff members may occur.

645 Health Facilities Service (Student)

Definition. A room which directly serves a Health Facility (Student) as an extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. Included in this category are such rooms as dispensaries, record rooms, waiting rooms, clinical laboratories, scrub-up rooms, linen closets, etc.

Limitations. This category does NOT include service rooms for teaching clinics or teaching hospitals.

650 Lounge Facilities

Definition. A room used for rest and relaxation.

Description. A Lounge is typically equipped with upholstered furniture, draperies and/or carpeting.

Limitations. A Lounge is distinguished from a Conference Room by its more informal atmosphere and its general public availability. A "lounge" area associated with a toilet is non-assignable space and classified as Mechanical Area.

655 Lounge Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Lounge, such as a kitchenette.

660 Merchandising Facilities

Definition. A room (or group of rooms) used to sell products or services.

Description. This category includes such rooms as bookstores, barber shops, post offices, dairy stores, student union "desks," and motel-hotel rooms.

Limitations. This category does NOT include dining rooms, restaurants, snack bars, and similar Food Facilities. It does NOT include meeting rooms which are classified as Conference Rooms.

665 Merchandising Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Merchandising Facility as an extension of the activities in that room.

Description. Included in this category are rooms generally referred to as supply closets, sorting rooms, freezers, telephone rooms, linen rooms, laundry rooms, valet service and private toilets.

Limitations. This category does NOT include public toilet rooms.

670 Recreation Facilities

Definition. A room used by students (staff and/or the public) for recreational purposes.

Description. This category includes such rooms as bowling alleys, pool and billiards rooms, ping pong rooms, ballrooms, chess rooms, card-playing rooms, (noninstructional) music listening rooms and hobby rooms.

Limitations. This category does NOT include gymnasiums, basketball courts, handball courts, squash courts, wrestling rooms, swimming pools, ice rinks, indoor tracks, indoor fields, or field houses, which should be classified as Athletic-Physical Education Facilities. It does NOT include outside facilities such as tennis courts, archery ranges, fields (football, hockey, etc.) or golf courses.

675 Recreation Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Recreation Facility as an extension of the activities of such a facility.

Description. This category includes storage closets, equipment issue rooms, cashiers desk and similar areas.

Limitations. This category does NOT include kitchens, short-order kitchens, snack bars, or other Food Facilities. It does NOT include Athletic-Physical Education Facilities Service areas.

690 Other General-Use Facilities

A category of last resort.

695 Other General-Use Facilities Service

A category of last resort.

700 SUPPORTING FACILITIES

710 Data Processing-Computer Facilities

Definition. A room (or group of rooms) for institution-wide processing of data by machines or computers.

Description. This category includes keypunch rooms, electronic data processing rooms, electronic computer rooms, and similar data processing areas.

Limitations. This category does NOT include rooms containing desk calculators, posting-billing machines, check-writing machines, and similar Office or Office Service rooms. It is recommended that the area occupied by a keypunch machine, sorter, or other EDP equipment in a room otherwise classifiable as an Office NOT be prorated to this category. A data processing facility used only for instruction should be jointly classified as a Class Laboratory. Such a facility used for instruction and/or research and/or administrative data processing should be included in this category. (Note that the allocation or proration of facilities recorded in this category to "instruction," "research," "public service," "library," "general administration," etc., can be accomplished separately by the classification of FUNCTION; i.e., independently of this room-type classification.)

715 Data Processing-Computer Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Data Processing-Computer Facility as an extension of the activities of that facility.

Description. This category includes such rooms as card storage, paper form storage, tape storage, tape storage vaults, control rooms, plugboard storage, wiring rooms, equipment repair rooms, observation rooms, and similar service areas.

Limitations. This category does NOT include offices for data processing personnel which should be classified as Offices.

720 Shop Facilities

Definition. A room used for the manufacture or maintenance of products and equipment.

Description. This category includes such rooms as carpenter shops, plumbing shops, electrical shops, painting shops, and similar physical plant maintenance facilities. It also includes central printing and duplicating shops, central receiving, and central stores.

Limitations. This category does NOT include instructional shops; industrial arts and vocational-technical shops used for instruction should be classified as Class Laboratories. Highly specialized shops for the production of scientific apparatus and equipment should be classified as Laboratory Service (Class Laboratory Service or Nonclass Laboratory Service). Materials preparation areas in Audio-Visual, Radio Stations and TV Studios should be classified as Audio-Visual, Radio, TV Facilities. Maintenance and repair areas of vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc., should be classified as Vehicle Storage Service. Engineering drafting rooms serving the physical plant operation are classified as Offices. Blueprint storage rooms are classified as Office Service.

725 Shop Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Shop as an extension of the activities in such a room.

Description. Included in this category are tool supply-storage rooms, materials storage rooms and similar equipment or material supply and/or storage rooms. Locker rooms, shower rooms, lunch rooms, and similar nonpublic areas should be included.

Limitations. This category does NOT include service areas related to Class or Nonclass Laboratories. It does NOT include vehicular repair facilities ("garages") which are classified as Vehicle Storage Service. Blueprint storage rooms should be classified as Office Service. Public toilets are NOT included.

730 Storage Facilities

Definition. A room used to store materials.

Description and Limitations. Classification of a room as a Storage Facility is limited by definition to a central storage facility (warehouse) and inactive departmental storage. Storage related to other types of space follow the classification of that type of space with a "service" designation. For example, a storage closet for office supplies is classified as Office Service. The distinction between a "service" classification and "storage" rests on the possibility of physical separation of the materials stored. If the material being stored could be placed in a warehouse, implying only occasional demand for the materials, then Storage Facility is the appropriate classification. Storage which must, by the nature of the materials stored and the demands placed upon them by the program, be close at hand should be classified according to the appropriate "Service" category.

735 Storage Facilities Service

Definition. A room which directly serves a Storage Facility.

740 Vehicle Storage

Definition. A room (or structure) which is used to store vehicles.

Description. This category includes rooms (or structures) generally referred to as garages, boat houses, airport hangars, parking ramps, and other storage areas for vehicles (broadly defined).

Limitations. This category does NOT include portions of barns or similar Field-Service Facilities which are used to house farm implements.

745 Vehicle Storage Service

Definition. A room (or structure) used to service vehicles.

Description. This category includes any area associated with a Vehicle Storage facility which is used for the maintenance and repair of automotive equipment, boats, airplanes and similar vehicles.

Limitations. This category does NOT include service areas which serve building maintenance and repair which are classified as Shop Facilities.

790 Other Supporting Facilities

A category of last resort.

795 Other Supporting Facilities Service

A category of last resort.

800 MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

Note: This category does NOT include student health care facilities. This category does NOT include nonmedical clinic facilities.

810 Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities

Definition. A room used for the medical examination and/or treatment of humans as inpatients or outpatients.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as examination rooms, operating rooms, x-ray rooms, physical therapy rooms, delivery rooms, labor rooms, recovery rooms, and similar facilities which are (or may be) used in the examination and/or treatment of several patients within the course of a day. It also includes such clinics as medical, surgical, obstetric-gynecology, pediatric, psychiatric, otorhinolaryngology, and ophthalmology. Physical and occupational therapy clinics associated with a hospital are also included.

Limitations. Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities are distinguished from Human Hospital-Patient Care Facilities primarily on the basis of the length of time which a patient spends in such facilities. Clinic Facilities such as examination rooms, operating rooms, etc., are capable of serving many patients in the course of a day. Patient Care Facilities such as bedrooms, wards, etc., serve as a "home base" for a patient for a relatively long period of time.

This category does NOT include Student Health Care Facilities, Nonmedical Clinics, Classrooms, Class Laboratories, Special Class Laboratories, Offices, Study Facilities, Shops, Merchandising Facilities, and similar rooms which can be otherwise classified.

This category does NOT include Dental Clinics.

815 Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities Service

Definition. A room which serves a Human Hospital-Clinic Facility as a direct extension of the activities in such a room.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as clinical laboratories, pharmacy, radium storage, control rooms, isotope vaults, animal rooms supporting diagnostic functions, and similar rooms which support clinical facilities, but which the patient does not normally enter.

Limitations. Clinic Facilities are distinguished from Clinic Facilities Service on the basis of the presence of patients. Rooms which patients enter for examination and/or treatment are Clinic Facilities. Supporting clinical facilities not normally entered by patients are classified as Clinic Facilities Service.

820 Human Hospital-Patient Care Facilities

Definition. A room which provides a bed for patients in a hospital.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as bedrooms, wards, nurseries, and similar rooms.

Limitations. This category does NOT include Clinic Facilities. (See Limitations in category 810 for basis of distinction.) This category does NOT include Patient Care Facilities in a Student Health Center. It does NOT include Nonmedical Clinics.

825 Human Hospital-Patient Care Facilities Service

Definition. A room which serves a Patient Care Facility as a direct extension of the activities in such a room.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as nurses stations, charting rooms, tub rooms, medication rooms, nourishment rooms, formula rooms, and food service facilities for patients.

Limitations. This category does NOT include facilities which support student health care facilities, nor does it include Clinic Service Facilities.

840 Dental Clinic

Definition. A room used for the dental examination and/or treatment of humans.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as dental clinics.

Limitations. This category does NOT include Medical Clinics.

845 Dental Clinic Service

Definition. A room which serves a Dental Clinic as a direct extension of the activities in such a room.

Description. This category includes supporting laboratory services and other facilities which serve a Dental Clinic.

Limitations. Dental Clinic Service rooms are generally NOT entered by patients.

850 Veterinary Hospital-Clinic Facilities

Definition. A room used for the medical examination and/or treatment of animals as inpatients or outpatients.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as examination rooms, surgery rooms, x-ray rooms, and similar facilities which are (or may be) used in the examination and/or treatment of several patients within the course of a day.

Limitations. Veterinary Hospital-Clinic Facilities are distinguished from Veterinary Hospital-Patient Care Facilities primarily on the basis of the length of time which a patient spends in such a facility. Clinic Facilities such as examination rooms, operating rooms, etc., are capable of serving many patients in the course of a day. Patient Care Facilities serve as a "home base" for a patient for a relatively long period of time.

This category does NOT include surgery rooms and similar facilities which serve as preparation areas for Class Laboratories or Nonclass Laboratories. Such rooms are classified as Service Facilities to such laboratories.

855 Veterinary Hospital-Clinic Facilities Service

Definition. A room which serves a Clinic Facility as a direct extension of the activities in such a facility.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as clinical laboratories, pharmacy, radium storage, scrub-up rooms, animal rooms used for diagnostic purposes, etc.

Limitations. Clinic Facilities are distinguished from Clinic Facilities Service on the basis of the presence of patients. Rooms which patients enter for examination and/or treatment are Clinic Facilities. Supporting clinic facilities not normally entered by patients are classified as Clinic Facilities Service.

860 Veterinary Hospital-Animal Care Facilities

Definition. A room which provides a cage or stall for animal patients.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as animal rooms, stalls, wards and similar rooms.

Limitations. This category does NOT include Clinic Facilities. (See Limitations in category 850 for basis of distinction.) Animal rooms, stalls, wards, etc., which house animals intended for use in Class Laboratories, Nonclass Laboratories, or Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities, are classified as Service areas to such rooms.

865 Veterinary Hospital-Animal Care Facilities Service

Definition. A room which serves an Animal Care Facility as a direct extension of the activities in such a room.

Description. This category includes rooms generally referred to as feed storage rooms, feed mixing rooms, cage washing rooms, and similar facilities.

Limitations. This category does NOT include facilities which directly serve animal-care facilities associated with Class Laboratories, Nonclass Laboratories, or Human Hospital-Clinic Facilities.

900 RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

910 Residence for Single Persons

Definition. A residence designed for unmarried persons.

Description. This category includes all bedrooms and nonpublic bathrooms in a residence for unmarried persons.

Limitations. Rooms in a residence hall which serve primarily as classrooms should be classified as Classrooms. Offices for staff members should be classified as Offices. Study rooms (for general student use, not areas which are part of bedrooms) should be classified as Study Rooms.

920 One-Family Dwelling

Definition. A house provided for one family.

Description. This category includes houses provided for, or rented to, staff (or students).

Limitations. This category does NOT include investment properties which may be rented to noninstitutional personnel.

930 Multiple-Family Dwelling

Definition. A duplex house or apartment building for more than one family.

Description. This category includes student and faculty apartment buildings and duplex houses rented to staff and/or students.

Limitations. This category does NOT include investment properties which may be rented to noninstitutional personnel.

950 Central Laundry

Definition. A central facility for washing, drying, and ironing of linens, uniforms, and other institutional material.

Description. This category includes laundry rooms, drying rooms, ironing rooms, etc., located in a Central Laundry.

Limitations. Offices and conference rooms located in a Central Laundry are classified as Offices and Conference Rooms.

CODING SHEET FOR ITEM 9 - ROOM FUNCTION

10	Instruction
20	Research
30	Public Service
40	Libray
50	General Administration and Institutional Services
60	Auxiliary Services
70	Noninstitutional Agencies
81	Inactive Area
82	Alteration or Conversion Area
83	Unfinished Area
99	Prorate
01	Custodial Area
03	Mechanical Area

(See succeeding pages for definitions of the above categories.)

ROOM FUNCTION CODE DESCRIPTIONS

10 INSTRUCTION: Any activity the primary objective of which is the transmission of dissemination of knowledge to college students on a group or individual basis, including that portion of graduate instruction involving organized classes for which credit is awarded.

Examples of the types of rooms often wholly allocated to this function are classrooms, class laboratories, and related service facilities. Areas used for "organized activities relating to educational departments" such as laboratory schools and demonstration facilities should also be included here, except to the extent allocable to research and/or public service.

20 RESEARCH: Any activity the primary objective of which is the discovery or application of knowledge, including the research activities engaged in by students as part of their graduate training.

Examples of the types of rooms often wholly allocated to this function are nonclass laboratories, offices assigned to research personnel and related service facilities.

30 PUBLIC SERVICE: Any activity the primary objective of which is to make available to the general public the benefits of the instructional and/or research activities of an institution of higher education. This definition is intended to include activities of a cultural nature as well as activities frequently described as "extension" or "adult and continuing education."

Examples of the types of room wholly allocable to this function are classrooms and offices used exclusively for extension or continuing education programs.

40 LIBRARY: The orderly collection, storage and retrieval of knowledge. This activity may be housed in a central location or decentralized and housed in two or more separate facilities. In either case, those activities which are under the supervision and control of a "Director of Libraries" and are available for use by more than one department within an institution of higher education should be included in this category.

50 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES: Any activity the primary objective of which is the orderly planning and operation of the instruction, research and/or public service functions of an institution of higher education in terms of academic affairs, fiscal affairs, personnel, student affairs, public relations, development, etc. For the purposes of this classification system, this category is intended to include the functions represented by the budget categories of General Administration, General Services and Physical Plant.

60 AUXILIARY SERVICES: Activities which are characteristically represented by the types of physical facilities classified by "Room Type" as "GENERAL-USE FACILITIES" and "RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES" except to the extent such activities support instruction, research, public service, library and/or general administration and institutional services.

70 NONINSTITUTIONAL AGENCIES: Public or private agencies not under the supervision or control of the institutional administration.

81 INACTIVE SPACE: Included in this category are areas which are available for assignment to one of the above functions but are unassigned at the time of the inventory.

82 ALTERATION OR CONVERSION: Included in this category are areas which are temporarily out of use because they are under alteration or conversion.

83 UNFINISHED: Included in this category are areas in new buildings or additions to existing buildings which are unfinished at the time of the inventory.

99 PRORATE: This code should be assigned only if functions are prorated on the bottom of the Room Inventory Record.

01 CUSTODIAL AREA: (See Room Inventory Record Instruction Sheet.)

03 MECHANICAL AREA: (See Room Inventory Record Instruction Sheet.)